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IN THIS ISSUE: • RECLAMATION BY FIRE  
SUSSEX CATTLE • INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
WEATHER PROVERBS • STATE MEETINGS

# CATTLE PRODUCER

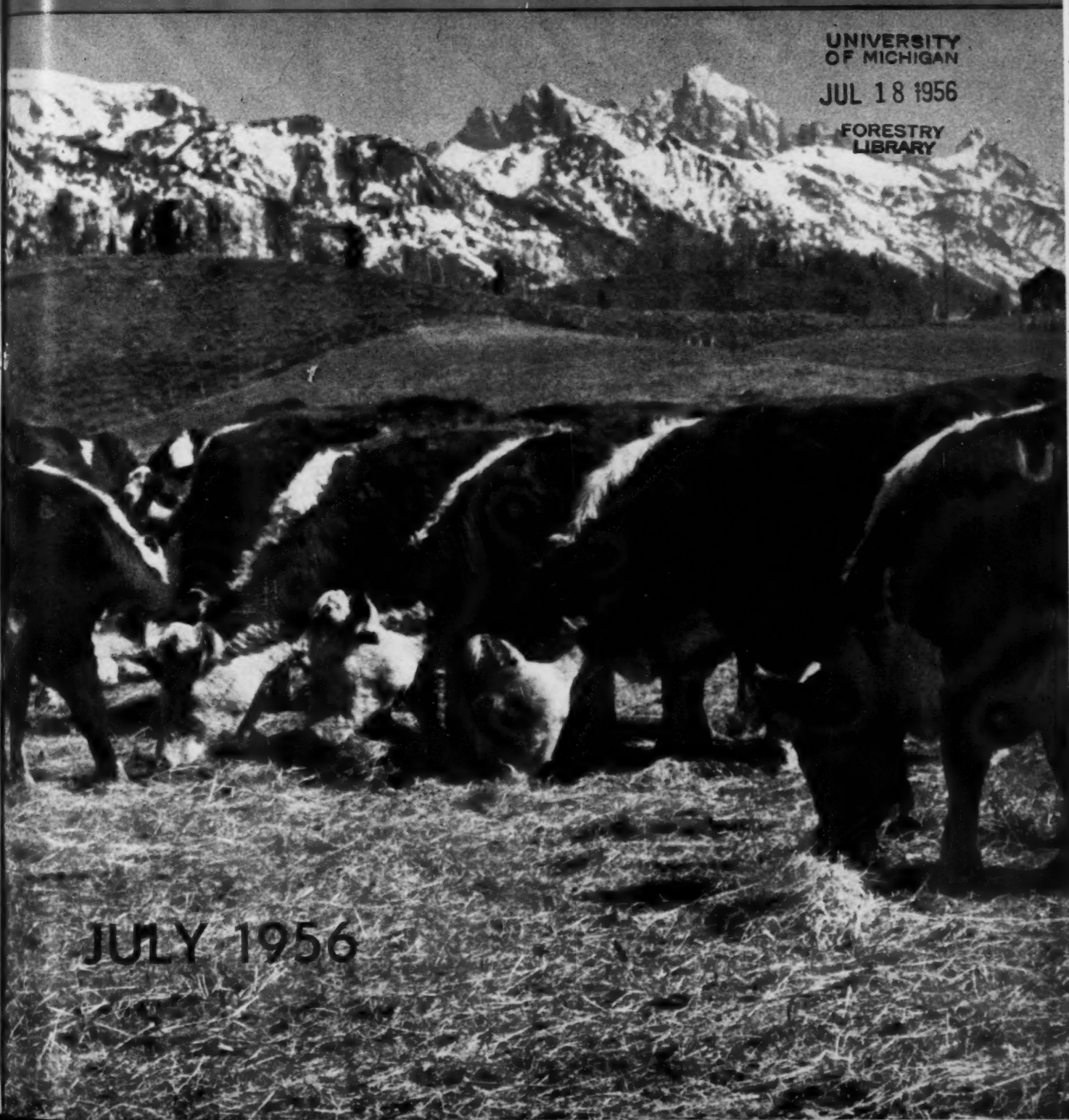
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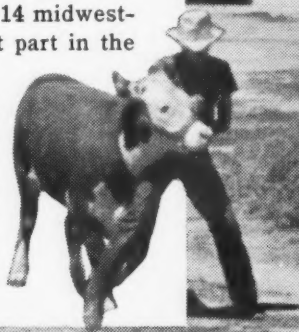
# "I AM A BURLINGTON MAN"

I am one of the Burlington Railroad's Agricultural Agents. We work with agricultural colleges, county agents, and farm groups on a wide variety of projects: improving crops and livestock, developing irrigation programs, fighting plant diseases and insect pests, and spreading the word about better farming methods.

For more than 75 years, the Burlington's Agricultural Department has been doing this job. It helps our neighbors—and so it helps the Burlington. That kind of reasoning applies to almost everything my railroad does. This railroad—11,000 miles in 14 midwestern states—plays an important part in the welfare and prosperity of the nation. And as America benefits, so do the railroad and its 30,000 men and women.

You can see why there's a lot of satisfaction for me in saying . . .

"I Am A Burlington Man!"



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**BURLINGTON LINES** • *Everywhere West*



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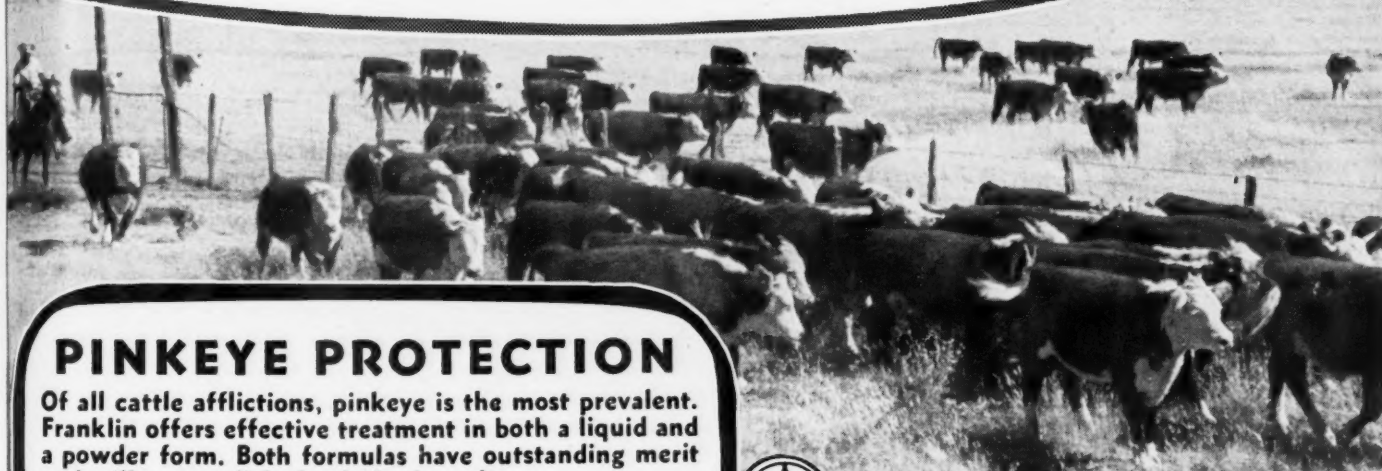
It's being done all across the cattle country with the use of **FRANKLIN RESIDUAL SPRAY**. Cattle rid themselves of the pesky horn flies when they have access to Sack Rigs and Automatic Oilers saturated with this specially formulated, four to one concentrate fly control. For spraying use **FRANKLIN LICE-TICK-FLY DIP or SPRAY** — gives both an immediate and a residual Horn-Fly kill that also destroys lice, ticks, mange mites, gnats and mosquitoes.

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Here is an economical Fly Control that needs only to be scattered around. **FRANKLIN DIAZINON FLY KILLER** gets even those flies that have become resistant to DDT.



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Dissolves in eye liquids forming a coating that gives full benefit of bacterial inhibiting action of sulfas, 100% active ingredients. Convenient puffer tube.

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No need of permitting your livestock to suffer with screwworm infestation when Franklin has a killer suited to every preference.

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This improved formula "has everything". It's a potent screwworm killer, a fly-repellent and an antiseptic wound dressing.

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### Franklin Screwworm Ear Tick Bomb

Fast-acting, powerful killer with long residual action. Shoots a liquid stream that doesn't blow away in the wind like fog-type bombs.

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Unexcelled for killing screwworms and fleeceworms, and provides residual action for several days.



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## PROTECTIVE PRODUCTS



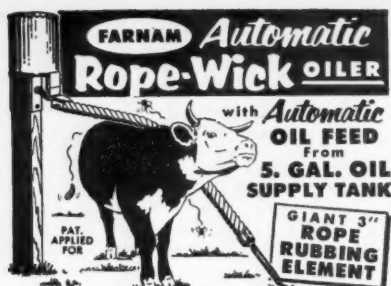
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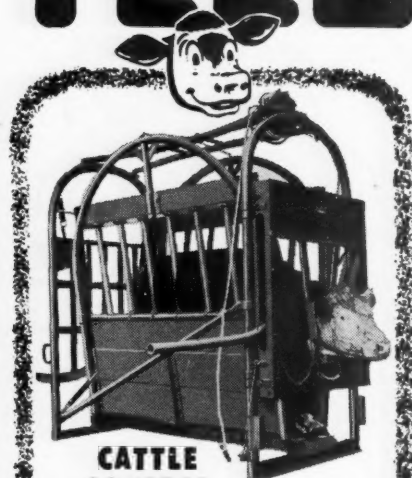
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## Letters TO THE EDITOR

**LIKES THEM**—I have been out of the cattle business for some time but like to read both the Producer and Cow Business.—**E. O. Linger**, Alamosa, Colo.

**LOOKING UP**—We had another good rain storm last week to keep the ranges in this area green. Some ranchers say it is one of the best grass years they can remember. Hay and water are good, too. Now, if only prices would recover, things would really be looking up here for the cowman.—**Samuel C. McMullen**, secretary, Nevada Cattle Assn., Elko.

**GOOD GRASS**—We have had a wet spring in this country and grass conditions are excellent. The hay crop looks to be one of the best yet. A good share of the working cowmen are not in favor of government help in regard to cattle prices. They mostly feel that the industry would be better off if the supports were gradually taken out from under wheat and the other so-called basic commodities. While the support programs may offer temporary relief in some cases, they tend to hurt rather than help over the long pull.—**Richard E. Rathbun**, Joseph, Ore.

**MORE ON SPAYING**—I have followed with interest the discussion on spayed heifers as it has appeared in the PRODUCER. I do not wish to argue with anyone on the matter, but would like to share our experience and opinions.

We have spayed about 60 head per year for four years at an average age of 12 months. It was done by a rancher who is an expert and does a lot of spaying each spring. We pen the heifers away from feed and water about 24 hours before spaying and allow them to start eating and drinking immediately after spaying.

Our loss has been less than 1 per cent—two head out of about 240, to be exact. The heifers start to fill right away and in a few days cannot be told from the unsplayed ones. They never bull and are quieter when run with cows or open heifers than steers.

Most of the heifers have been fed by an Illinois feeder and marketed when fat in Chicago. The feeder has been well pleased each year with his gains and also with his selling price, compared with open heifers and steers. He took our spayed heifers at about 600 pounds in early August, fed them till fall on clover pasture, then in the feedlot till late March, and sold them in Chicago with one load at \$19.50 and weighing 1,105; one load at \$20, weighing 1,109, and one load at \$20, weighing 1,095. His opinion is that they will feed heavier than open heifers without getting lumpy and wastey. The

packers tell him that the dressing percentage has been high also.

I feel that any injury to the loins of the dressed meat would result from a poor job of spaying. Our heifers are spayed with a small opening well down on the flank, far below the end of the loin. With the cost of vaccinating a heifer calf for Bang's running about the same as spaying, there is no economy in not spaying. The spayed heifer is treated like a steer and is not subject to Bang's tests. We like to handle spayed heifers and will try spaying this fall before we wean.—**Joel Rickenbach**, Oelrichs, S. D.

(Recent information from the Kansas State College is that spayed heifers on a high roughage ration did not gain as much as non-spayed. The spayed heifers did gain .17 pound more per day

(Continued on Page 18)

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801 EAST 17TH AVE., DENVER 18, COLO.

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DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor  
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

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Membership dues in the American National Cattlemen's Association: 7 cents per head of cattle owned, \$10 minimum, annually.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Lookout

**Meat animal** marketing and price changes during the summer months will be largely seasonal. Lighter supplies of fed cattle will likely sell at higher prices than in past months. Cattle, calves and sheep and lambs off grass will make up an increasing part of total marketings, and their prices will likely decline seasonally.

Price spreads between grades will widen, as the USDA sees it in its June 25 Demand and Price Situation, and total meat production will probably continue above a year earlier but by much less than the 11 per cent increase registered the first four months of this year.

**Cattle slaughter** so far this year has been about 6 per cent greater than the corresponding months of 1955, due mainly to large supplies of fed cattle. Marketings of fed cattle this summer are expected to decline to a level below that of a year earlier. Marketings of grass cattle are expected to be larger and prices may continue below a year earlier for at least a few months.

The extent and timing of movements in supply and price will depend in large part on the condition of summer pastures. Rainfall in late May temporarily relieved critically dry conditions in the central and southern Great Plains and in many of the South Atlantic states. However, unless pasture conditions improve considerably over much of the central and southern parts of the country, marketing of cattle and calves from these areas will be very large this summer.

**Reduced supplies** and a relatively high proportion of spring lambs during May brought sharply higher average lamb prices. Seasonal price declines are in prospect this summer and fall as marketings of sheep and lambs off grass expand and make up a larger part of supplies.

**Feed crop prospects** for 1956 have improved since May 1, but in early June they were still less promising than at that time last year. Pastures and hay crops were much below average on June 1, although they have made some improvement from the low May 1 condition. Corn planting was generally completed on June 1 in most Corn Belt states, but cool weather delayed planting and early growth from Ohio and Michigan eastward to the Atlantic.

Other feed grains have made generally good progress, except in the dry areas of the Midwest and Southwest. A record carryover of about 43 million tons of feed grains is in prospect for 1956-57, a 10 per cent increase over last year. With a near-average growing season, this would mean another big supply of feed grains for the 1956-57 feeding year.

**Prices received** by farmers in mid-May averaged 9 per cent above the low point of last December and were at about the same level as in May 1955. This is the first month in almost four years that prices have not been below a year earlier. Farmers' cash receipts have reflected the rise in prices and in May were tentatively estimated at about 1 per cent above a year earlier.

**Crop and livestock** prices on the average have shown steady improvement since early this year. Seasonally smaller marketings of some commodities, particularly hogs; small supplies outside of CCC stocks of some price-supported commodities, and stronger foreign demand for others (fats and oils and feed grains) have been responsible for the price recovery.

Prices paid by farmers (the parity index) have been trending upward at a slower pace. Consequently, the parity ratio, the ratio of prices received to prices paid, has risen significantly—up to 6 per cent since mid-December—and it is now 1 per cent below May of last year.

**Stability** at a high level continues to characterize the general economy. Production and sales in the automobile industry have fallen off. Largely as a result, industrial production in May was down slightly. But total retail sales and employment advanced from April and consumer income is continuing to climb.

**Consumer demand** for most goods and services, with the notable exception of automobiles, has remained strong, supported by steadily rising income payments. Consumer income, seasonally adjusted, advanced to an all-time record in April.

New and optimistic reports on business investment intentions have brightened prospects for economic activity later in the year. Purchases of plant and equipment in the second half of 1956 are now expected to rise still further from the advanced rate of the first six months.



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*always within reach!*



It will pay you to keep SULMET on hand for immediate use when disease strikes—because SULMET is your best profit insurance against disease losses.

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## Buying Program Needed

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Ezra Benson told the legislative committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Washington a few weeks ago that the government had a beef buying plan all ready to go whenever crucial need arose.

The cattle industry, we believe, will need such a program this summer when the seasonal heavy run of grass cattle starts in earnest. Through this entire year, cattle marketings have continued unusually heavy—heavier than last year perhaps by about 6 per cent, which is enough excess selling to hold market prices down.

Secretary Benson made his promise to the industry even before the recent farm bill was passed. Since that law provides \$500 million to support the markets on perishable products, the government can now not only hold itself in readiness to buy but can also sus-

tain its program as long as the heavy runs continue.

The government should likewise be prepared with emergency help not only for the grass cattle runs but also, later in the year, when fed cattle runs become heavy.

\* \* \*

**When the USDA starts the buying program, the purchases must be made in such a way that the live market will be the substantial beneficiary, as is contemplated by the law.**

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY has been taking a severe beating in the market now for a long time, and while cattlemen are not asking for price supports on their product, it is through government-induced economic factors in the industry that they have been made to suffer—and they therefore merit effective action.

## Hoover Report

SOME HOOVER REPORT reforms are contained in a bill in Congress that might save the taxpayer several billion dollars.

The bill introduced by Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts, would give Congress real control over spending by federal agencies. Based on Hoover recommendations, it would change the present system of budgeting and bookkeeping which permits the federal agencies to count as "spent" money they have only set aside for use at a later date.

Instead, it would establish a system of "annual accrued expenditures"—the system used in private business.

It would put a stop to mortgaging away future tax collections without a current check by Congress.

Under the present system, Congress has little control over funds which are "obligated" but not spent in a given year.

The Hoover report estimated the change would amount to a \$4 billion annual savings.

**This is certainly one bill that should be passed. It has already passed the Senate and is now in the House Government Operations Committee. You can help save your own money by wiring or writing to your congressman to support this Kennedy-Payne bill.**

## Wasteful Land Use

EVERY AMERICAN should be concerned when his government gets to spending recklessly. But in the case of the confused acquisition of land for military purposes, the cattleman is particularly concerned.

The press has recently carried stories about the army, navy and air force competing for huge land holdings involving total acreages larger than eight of our states.

"They already hold 26 million acres—as much as the whole state of Ohio," one item says, "and they, along with the Atomic Energy Commission, are after more than 15 million additional acres."

Thus they are needlessly keeping out stockmen

from many grazing areas and are also adding the burden of increased taxes to the industry and the public.

The story tells about petty obstinacy in sharing the areas.

At New Orleans last January the American National Cattlemen's Association said the public interest requires

**That pending applications for withdrawals be denied;**

**That existing withdrawals be studied so waste and duplication may be stopped;**

**That need for the reservations be periodically reviewed;**

**That an inventory be made of the public lands, and that the least valuable land be used by the military.**

It was also suggested that the Department of State negotiate with Mexico to see if she can contribute acres adjacent to our southern border for our defense agencies as that nation's contribution toward defense of the continent.

\* \* \*

NO ONE WANTS to stint our armed forces on anything needed for adequate defense, but this is a situation that calls for correction. HR 10371 is a new bill calling on the Department of Defense to account to Congress in all withdrawals. That is a step in the right direction.

## Beef—and Leather, Too

THE CATTLEMAN is told daily that he must help promote his product on every level, and constantly. He knows it is important that he "keep selling" beef, individually and through his associations.

He is perhaps a little less conscious of the need to push the by-products of the animals he grows. One every-day example of this is leather. Nobody has yet devised a shoe made of any other material that can give the wear, comfort and fine appearance of leather. And leather upholstery, on furniture or cars, looks like a luxury and is anything but that; it is practical, easy to keep up and, in the long run, not expensive.

\* \* \*

In buying leather and urging others to ask for it too, the cowman is taking one more big step toward helping himself.

## The 'National' At Work

● President Don Collins spoke at the Denver meeting of the American National Livestock Auction Association in mid-June, attended a directors' meeting of the National Beef Council and the annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, both these in Chicago in late June. . . . Rad Hall attended the Meat Board meeting, and the National Meat Promotion Committee meeting in Chicago, addressed the National Brand Conference at Rapid City, and attended the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association at Silver City.

● American National First Vice-President Jack Milburn, Grassrange, Mont., representing the cattle industry of the country at a program celebrating the 50th anniversary of federal meat inspection, said that cattlemen more than many others have appreciated the value of meat inspection and in turn have realized the need for production of healthier cattle on their part. He said cattlemen have been helped in this by research of federal scientists—and the health of the nation is better protected.

● The American National filed a statement before the Senate Committee on Agriculture opposing SB 2309 which would exempt auction markets from the Packers and Stock Yards Act provisions. Executive Secretary Radford Hall said the law has saved the livestock industry millions of dollars and auction selling, even though it has developed largely since the P&SY act was passed, needs regulation as well as other markets. He said it would be "unfair to central markets and markets now posted to exempt any class of markets from the act."

● A statement was also filed before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the congressional hearing on marketing practices in the meat and livestock industries. The statement quoted complaints that "the practice of feeding by packers and feeding, processing and storing by retail outlets is conducted so as to depress, or is per se a depressant of, cattle prices . . . (though) this complaint is not universal, as some producers and feeders contend under certain circumstances packer feeding furnishes a market for feeder cattle and supplies consumers with desired grades not otherwise obtainable." The statement urged study of new marketing methods that might reduce cost of marketing. It concluded, "We are concerned that our members and shippers generally should always be accorded competitive, open and fair markets."

● A third statement was filed with the House Committee on Interior and Insular affairs opposing HR 10846 which would appropriate \$3.5 million annually out of receipt from use of public lands for improvements for recreation. The brief said that "it is just good business and good government that appropriations to the various agencies be made annually after a showing of actual need for the amount requested;" that improvements in recreation should pay their own way as do grazing, timber and other uses; that otherwise growing demand for recreation facilities would eventually force higher costs for the fee-paying users.

● American National President Don C. Collins put in several days in St. Louis in late June and early July as chairman of a 10-man committee to review proposals for the site of a new \$19 million animal disease laboratory. More than 50 land-grant colleges and chambers of commerce asked to be heard.

## Fan Boosts Beef Gains

Hereford steers will gain about 1 pound more per day if they have the benefit of the breeze produced by an electric fan, according to tests conducted in California's hot Imperial Valley last summer by scientists of the USDA and the California Experiment Station.

In this experiment a 42-inch fan was mounted on the corral fence with the air flow directed toward the center and beneath a 10-foot high, hay-covered shade in the corral. The fan delivered 17,000 cubic feet of air per minute, causing an average 3.7 mile-an-hour breeze under the shade.

Under a similar but unfanned shade, the average natural air speed was 0.6 mile an hour. The average temperature during the 70-day trial was 90 degrees F., and while the fan did not lower the air temperature under the shade, it did increase convective cooling by speeding up the rate of moisture evaporation from the bodies of the cattle.

The results show that the average weight of seven fanned Hereford steers increased from 669 to 831 pounds during the 70 days while the average weight of seven unfanned steers increased from 669 to only 759 pounds. Thus, the average daily gain per animal was 2.32 pounds for the fanned steers and 1.29 pound for the unfanned ones.

And for every 100 pounds of weight gained, the USDA and California researchers found that the fanned cattle ate 924 pounds of feed and the unfanned steers 1,330 pounds.

The experiments are being continued to determine the most practical and effective use of fans for cooling beef cattle and to measure advantages gained by combining two or more cattle-cooling practices.

## The Public . . . And You

BY  
LYLE LIGGETT

FATHER'S DAY IS BEHIND US—FOR which thousands of hardworking CowBelles are indeed thankful—with another just 11 months away.

That's the way it is in beef promotion. . . . one event leads into another. Twelve or 24 months of planning for such an outstanding promotion as "Beef for Father's Day" is not too much when you consider that, next to money, time is an important factor in the success of any venture. Time for the artists to finish posters, printers to run off thousands of copies of stickers and other material—and just time for mail to travel from place to place.

By now all the CowBelles have assessed their activities for Father's Day 1956; they've been pleased over the successes, disappointed over the stunts that misfired. And now, while it is still fresh, is the time for each group to get organized and ready for next year.

It is not too early either to plan your participation in the second annual Farm-City Week upcoming in November. After last fall's successful trial, the hundreds of association, industrial and individual sponsors of Farm-City Week are making big plans for an outstanding event this year.

Cattle people should be in the forefront of any Farm-City Week planning locally and nationally—it is the cattle ranches of the nation about which the townspeople wish most to know. It is the cowman who holds the most glamor and attraction.

Conversely, it is the cattleman who stands to benefit the most from a public understanding of the problems of cattle raising.

So it is important that the cattle industry not miss any opportunities to build up understanding. Farm-City Week is a ready-made chance for stockmen to cooperate with other groups to take the leadership in building a sound public relations program for the future.

Coordination for Farm-City Week is again vested in Kiwanis International. If the regional or local chairman has already contacted your group, then your planning must be underway. If you have not heard yet, contact your nearest Kiwanis Club, county agent, or write to Director of Information, American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo.

Speaking of planning, how are you coming along with your booths at the fall fairs? With plenty of notice, the American National, your state association, the Meat Board, the American Meat Institute or the National Beef Council can provide you with various posters, stickers, etc., to dress up your booth. On short notice, supplies may be exhausted.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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# Reclamation by Fire



The land on which these cattle stand five years ago was a hopeless brush country. After a couple of burns, re-seeding, and fertilization, it now supports from 30 to 45 head on 55 acres. Note the undamaged stand of larger trees.

**CATTLEMEN WHOSE RANGES** have been made unproductive by the inroads of tenacious brush cover can take heart from the results of a seven-year test run of burning and seeding just completed in Madera County, California. Ranchers in the Sierra foothill country there had seen their ranges grown so dense with white thorn, chaparral and particularly live oak that the cattle could scarcely force their way through. Now, after two or three cycles of the burning, the land is completely cleared and—best of all—will stay clear for at least 20 years, according to the estimate of University of California farm advisers who assisted in the program.

Brush-burning on the scale necessary to have any profitable effect requires a lot of help. In Madera County the interested ranchers formed an association, by which a common effort of the members could take the place of prohibitively expensive hired labor. From 50 to 100 men now attend the large burns, which run from 300 to 2,000 acres, and these areas can be cleared in a day's time. It has been found that any larger burns than this are inefficient, exceeding the capability of available help and usually covering too varied a terrain.

In places where the brush had grown too thickly, was too large, or too green, a preliminary crushing by bulldozer

By FRANK A. TINKER

and a period of drying was found to reduce sprouting and the subsequent need for a second or third burn. By selective use of the machine, its cost can be kept as low as 75 cents an acre, although in very heavy growth in difficult terrain it can run to \$5.

In order to provide maximum close growth for a useful fire, the land was not grazed for a year prior to burning. Also, the year following the burn was given over to permitting the seeded grass to get a good foothold. Cattle have a definite preference for new seedings, particularly if they are not native grasses. If turned into a range, the animals will seek out the burned, sprouting areas and graze them closely, sometimes ruinously.

The areas to be burned were carefully marked off and control lines established by bulldozer or backfire. In the California burns, the state division of forestry is also on hand to exercise police authority if it appears the fire is out of control or endangering other growth. Fires are started from the perimeter of the burn area and directed inward to provide the most efficient coverage and maximum control. A moderate blaze is provided by the ground cover which does not destroy the roots of perennials nor the humus

in the soil. As for bacterial counts of the soil, it has been found that these counts vary so widely from week to week that little significance was seen in comparisons between burned and unburned areas. Where brush piles have accumulated, however, the fire becomes hot enough to kill much of the underground growth and these spots in particular demand quick seeding.

## Seeding Methods

The usual method for large-scale seeding of the Madera ranges is by air, using mixtures of rye and selected perennials. However, this is 'annual country' and the rye was found to be the most satisfactory all-around seeding. Harding grass was the superior perennial and stays greener in burned areas longer into the hot California summers than the other grasses. Some of the ranges have been planted to this variety. In almost every case, though, the native grasses, principally soft chess, crowd out the new seedings within three years regardless of type.

Such mixtures cost approximately 40 to 50 cents a pound and from 3 to 6 pounds are used in broadcast seedings such as described. Hand-seeding of the barren spots left where a brush pile has burned will take somewhat more.

A single burn usually does not do a complete job of eliminating the brush.

The live oak in California sprouted from dead stumps and roots within a short time after the burn and resisted sprays. Some reductions in this sprouting was found where the grasses had grown more quickly than the live oak and had crowded it out. Otherwise, there was little remedy but a second burn.

After a year to allow the grasses to recuperate and gather, the scattered bull pines were treated with 2-4-D and a second burn usually reduced the brush to snags and vulnerable sprouts. The snags were then bulldozed, the sprouts sprayed and a third and final burn was conducted on the seventh year, after the chemical had killed the larger stands. Cutting these trees first, which had no commercial value due to their sparse occurrence, was found to be unsatisfactory, since on the ground the logs remained moist and unflammable.

Expensive? Yes. The cost of bulldozing, seed and unused land is variable, but high when the total area to be reclaimed is large. However, the results justify the expense. Most of the range burned in California had been considered almost completely non-productive anyway. In one case it had taken 35 acres to support each head of beef. This was reduced to 18 acres after only one burn. In another instance, after a full treatment of burning, re-seeding and fertilization by ammonium sulfate, 55 acres of previously worthless brush land was made to pasture from 30 to 45 head. These profits made the initial cost a short-term investment indeed.

### State Help

The legislature of California was approached in 1948 and gave official recognition to the fact that such burning was in the common good by pro-

viding funds to support the program. Careful conservation studies had shown that land did not deteriorate erosion-wise or in other ways from such burning if proper care were taken and the areas to be burned had been carefully chosen for soil conditions. These included many hillside ranges, however. Timber stands of any size or value as lumber or recreational assets were not burned. Opposition to the program came mainly from persons not thoroughly informed about its aims and methods.

Now that the main hurdles are past, however, and the value of such reclamation proved, it is expected that the scope of the burning can be enlarged considerably. From the 50,000 acres burned and planted thus far, the program may be widened to included much of the brush land of the West where soil and grass conditions will permit. A look around any range country where brush has gained a foothold will show that there is plenty of room for such improvement.

## The Market Picture

**A**FTER SETTLING DOWN IN MID-May to close to last year's level, beef production again started building up in June. This was contrary to marketing intentions of cattle feeders reported in the April feeding survey, which had indicated a gradual leveling off from April to June. Slaughter of cattle for the first five months of 1956 set a new record each month. The kill was up nearly 7 per cent during the five-month period and the feeding to heavier weights pushed tonnage

about 10 per cent above a year ago, which was also a new record.

After a short price spurt in dressed beef prices at eastern consuming centers in May, a combination of heavy tonnage and hot, humid weather brought a slump in late June when wholesalers were having difficulty in clearing their coolers. At the same time, some improvement in dressed beef prices on the West Coast due to a seasonal reduction in the supply of choice cattle brought a shift in beef movement, so that packers were attempting to move beef in both eastern and western directions, and an increased movement of both live and dressed was noted westward.

While not much net change occurred in fed steer prices the past month, considering advances and declines offsetting one another, the warmer weather induced a broader demand for lighter cuts of beef, and heifers came in for 50 cents to \$1 raises at some points. Denver, in particular, reached the almost annual situation where the same grade of heifers brought more money than steers. As a general rule, good and choice grades of beef held up better than either prime or the new standard grade which recently replaced the commercial grade on younger types.

### Effect of Weather

Weather played an important part in stocker and feeder trade. Much of the southern plains was extremely dry, with little pasture available. Even in the northern plains, there were spots badly in need of moisture. Of particular interest was the extreme drouth in northern Missouri and southern Iowa. Much of that territory reported the poorest moisture conditions in many years, at this season of the year. As a result of dry weather, light stocker type cattle were the least desired in the replacement field and prices broke \$1 to \$2. On the other hand, confidence in the near future was displayed by a reliable demand for fleshy steers and heifers, especially those carrying considerable finish and suitable for a short-term feeding operation. In fact, there were instances where these latter cattle sold stronger than a month ago.

The dry weather also forced an increased movement of cows off ranges in the plains and prices in this class broke another 50 cents to \$1, although the decline is often a normal development in many areas by mid-June. Stock cows were also not urgently wanted and at least followed the decline in slaughter cows.

The volume of stocker and feeder cattle brought under contract for fall delivery was still not of sufficient proportion to set a price pattern. But in view of the current dry weather, there were cases where calves and light yearlings appeared to be bringing more money on a fall delivery basis than current sales.



A group of Madera County (California) ranchers and forestry officials survey the results of a burn over a heavily brushed area. In this case, the single burn was insufficient to kill the larger trees or the thick undergrowth due to the light stand of grass. Seeding has produced the heavy grass cover shown only one year after the light burn.



## Pork-Beef Ratio

Looking into the future on fat cattle, some relief from the excessive volume of pork hitting consumer channels was indicated in the June pig crop survey. Indications pointed to an 8 per cent drop in the 1956 spring pig crop and a 7 per cent reduction in the fall crop. So far this year, pork production has been consistently 17 to 18 per cent above a year ago, and some weeks as much as 24 per cent over last year, all this pork competing with beef for the consumer's dollar.

Movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states the first five months this year was down some 15 per cent, which should give some indication of a reduced number of fed cattle to reach markets in the late summer and fall.

## Price Roundup

Choice fed steers were bringing \$19 to \$21 over the nation, a moderate volume reaching \$21.50 to \$22.50 on the West Coast and an occasional load of prime steers at Chicago reaching \$23 to \$23.50. Good grade steers ranged from \$17 to \$19.50, with standard to low good from \$15 to \$17.50, some on the West Coast reaching \$18 to \$19. Choice fed heifers brought \$19 to \$21, an occasional load of prime making \$21.50 to \$22. Standard to good heifers ranged from \$15 to \$18.50.

Beef cows of utility grade brought \$10.50 to \$11.50, with not many commercial getting past \$12.50 to \$13. Cannerns and cutters bulked at \$8 to \$10.50, some thin cannerns down to \$7 or below. A limited volume of cow and calf pairs sold at \$100 to \$130 per pair, some high quality pairs up to \$150 sparingly.

Good and choice stock steers sold at \$15.50 to \$18, a few loads choice at markets getting \$19 or better, but frequent sales stopping around \$17.50. Fleshy feeder steers moved quite readily at \$17 to \$19, for good and choice generally weighing from 750 to 900 pounds, with loadlots fleshy 800 to 900 pounds frequently getting \$18 to \$18.50. Good and choice light stock heifers moved slowly at \$14.50 to \$16.50, but fleshy 650 to 750-pound heifers already showing some feeding were in reliable demand at \$17 to \$18.75, some short-term kind suitable to finish in around 60 days bringing up to \$19.25.

Several bunches of choice stock steer calves were reported under contract for delivery from August to October at \$20 to \$21, with heifer calves \$17 to \$19, most of these high quality calves.

A limited volume of choice yearling steers were bought for fall delivery at \$16 to \$17, a few two-year-olds at \$15 to \$16. Some high quality fleshy heifers in Wyoming and Nebraska were contracted at \$17 and \$17.25 for early delivery in September, some of these going to repeat buyers of previous years. Yearling heifers for later delivery were wanted at considerably less money, one small string October delivery at \$14, these off of some \$16 yearling steers.—Carrol Wells.



C. J. Belden-Photo

## THE TROUBLE

# With Weather Proverbs

### THE TROUBLE WITH WEATHER

proverbs is not so much that they're all wrong, but that they're not all right for all times in all places. Some of the ones we hear in New England originated thousands of years ago in northern Africa near the Mediterranean Sea where they could be heard and repeated and at last recorded by the writers of the Old Testament. And many a farmer in the Middle West, depending on a sure-fire weather saying his grandfather brought from Germany or Sweden, has found it useless in the United States.

But distances far shorter than either of these are enough to ruin some weather proverbs—for instance, those that predict rain from the direction of the wind. When the wind blows up the side of a mountain it is cooled and loses its moisture in the form of rain; so that a west wind blowing up the west side of a mountain would produce the same result, a fall of rain, as an east wind blowing up the east side of the same mountain. What this adds up to is that a distance just great enough to hold a good-sized mountain might also be great enough to ruin a proverb about west (or east) winds bringing rain; and people living in Denver should be cautious about wind-and-rain-signs that work well for their neighbors over the

mountains in Grand Junction, and vice versa. Here are a few, by authors of obvious standing, that were no doubt written in different places:

*"Fair weather cometh out of the north."*—Job. *"The north wind bringeth forth rain."*—Proverbs. *"Take care not to sow in a north wind or to graft and inoculate when the wind is in the south."*—Pliny. *"The north wind is best for sowing of seed, the south for grafting."*—Worledge, 1669.

Another point worth noticing about the importance of locality is that on our Pacific Coast the moisture-bearing winds blow in from the west and southwest, while in the East they come from over the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. The two following, then, should not be considered too seriously in the East:

*"A western wind carrieth water in his hand;"* *"When the east wind toucheth it, it shall wither."*

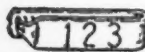
On the other hand the one following would have few takers on the west slopes of the Cascade Mountains and Sierras, where rain and snow are very frequent companions of west and southwest winds,—



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$5.25, postpaid.

## CATTLE BLANKETS

Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.



## EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

## NECK CHAINS

1. Bright silvery finish chain.
2. Solid brass number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners.
4. Priced reasonable.



FREE CATALOG

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**BREEDERS SUPPLY CO.** COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

## Angus steers bring \$1 to \$3 more per cwt.

Angus fat steers dress out more salable beef, so packers usually pay \$1 to \$3 more per cwt. for them—extra profit if you feed Blacks.

### Convert feed into beef efficiently

Angus are famous for converting grain and roughage into quality beef that brings top-of-the-market prices. Be ahead! Feed Blacks!

American Angus Ass'n, St. Joseph, Mo.

It may be true that the way of the transgressor is hard but he can find better going if he turns to the right.

## World's Largest Cattle CHAROLAISE and CHARBRAY BULLS, COWS, YOUNG BULLS, YOUNG HEIFERS FOR SALE

These bulls on your native cows will increase the weight of calves at 7 mo. of age from 175-225 lbs. over your present breeding program.

These bulls will give greater dressing percentage; the calves will peak U. S. choice 40 days ahead of anything in the feed pen.

Try one and you will buy all Charolaise.

**Buck Buchanan**  
**B BAR RANCH**  
P. O. Box 1253  
Ft. Worth, Tex.

"When the wind is in the west The weather is always best."

Also, the south wind, about which it is said

"The south wind warms the aged" and "The south wind is the father of the poor,"

is about the wettest, stormiest, and generally least pleasant of winds in our states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. The proverb writers, including Shakespeare himself, are noticeably consistent in pointing this out—

"The southern wind doth play the trumpet to his purposes, and by his hollow whistling in the leaves foretells a tempest and blustering sky." "If feet swell, the change will be to the south, and the same thing is a sign of a hurricane." "When the wind's in the south The rain's in its mouth."

Anybody who has ever looked at a collection of these sayings must have been impressed by their variety. They are extremely ancient—about as old as language itself; they illustrate as well as anything could illustrate the importance of weather in human affairs; they demonstrate very clearly man's hopeful opinion that experience is a good teacher; their literary merit ranges from excellent to unspeakable; and their range of subject includes practically everything from apple trees to zymology. Also, like politics, which we are told make strange bedfellows, they produce some very striking relationships—wolves and crops, sky colors with foul results, holy days and unholy weather; and rain is foretold by the behavior of cats and dogs and cattle, red hair and ropes, spiders and smoke, crickets, frogs, birds, mice, flies, rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Squirrel stores and the thickness of their fur make prophecies of hard winters. The drouth or wetness of summers is predicted by the weather in March; what happens on Christmas foretells what will happen on Easter; light or heavy fogs in October foretell light or heavy snows in the coming winter:

"If the spring is cold and wet, then the Autumn will be hot and dry," another, "A wet fall indicates a cold and early winter," and still another (this one from Holland), "A cow year is a sad year and a bull year a glad year."

A few others, good, bad, and indifferent, showing this variety of subject:

"When the wind is in the south It blows the bait in the fishes' mouth." "One swallow does not make a summer."

"If the weather is fine, put on your cloak, If it is wet, do as you please."

"A bad year comes in swimming."

"The first Sunday after Easter settles the weather for the whole summer."

"A windy May makes a fair year."

"When birds and badgers are fat in October, expect a cold winter."

"Wet May, dry July; Mud in May, grain in August."

"One would rather see a wolf in February than a peasant in his shirt-sleeves."

"February rain is only good to fill ditches."

"February rain is as good as manure."

"A warm Christmas, a cold Easter"

"A green Christmas, a white Easter."

"The circle of the moon never filled a pond; the circle of the sun wets a shepherd."

"Moonlight nights have the hardest frosts."

"A red morn, that ever yet betokened Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field, Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds, Gust and foul flaws to herdmen and to herds."

"Do business with men when the wind is in the northwest."

One of the best known of the rain prophecies is the one about the wet 40 days that supposedly follow a rainy St. Swithen's Day (July 15); and the ground-hog-day story gets into practically every newspaper in the country during the first week in February. Since neither of these old standbys has any basis in fact so far as weather is concerned, their persistent popularity, like that of countless others, must be explained by something else—possibly that nearly everybody on earth, now and for many thousands of years, has wanted to know what the weather is going to be tomorrow, next week, next month, a year from now, and so on. Farmers want to know this and so do sailors because such a large part of their actions and fortunes depends on weather; but it also affects the work of a great variety of other outdoor operators—salesmen, washerwomen, grain-speculators, baseball and amusement park managers, brides planning outdoor weddings, fishermen with their eyes on a holiday, military leaders planning field actions, and any number of others, from advertisers to zoo keepers.

Another partial explanation of why these sayings are repeated so often is that the repeaters like to speak their wishes or gloomy states of mind, regardless of whether they make logical weather predictions; another, because we love the prestige that comes with prophecy, most of us can't resist the temptation to spout a jingle when it fits the conversation (and even, very often, when it doesn't) like these:

"Fish bite the least with wind in the east."

"Winter's thunder bodes summer hunger."

"Two full moons in a calendar month bring on a flood."

"A red sun has water in his eye."

Another explanation, also taking account of human vanity and the natural desire to simplify, is that we enjoy the praise of being helpful and the glamor of interpreting mysteries. Here are a few likely examples (if delivered to the right audiences):

"New moon on its back indicates wind; standing on its points indicates rain in summer and snow in winter."

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July, 19



"Mackerel clouds in the sky, Expect more wet than dry."  
 "When smoke in clear weather rises vertically, the weather will remain clear."  
 "When oak trees bend in January good crops may be expected."

But the best explanation for the persistence, the invention, and the very wide distribution of these sayings is simply that a great many of them make good sense. For example, the one quoted above about the peasant in his shirt-sleeves in February means simply that a warm February will advance the growth of vegetation so far that a subsequent hard frost will destroy it—which nobody wants, especially a farmer who depends on his crops. Here are three others with the same message—

"A late spring never deceives."  
 "Better to be bitten by a snake than to feel the sun in March."  
 "Wet March makes a sad harvest."  
 And "A year of snow is a year of plenty."

is just a pleasant way of pointing out that a snowy winter provides enough soil moisture to assure good crops.

The familiar halo of the sun or moon is caused by the refraction of their light by ice-crystals in cirrus clouds, which frequently appear when lowered air pressure and high clouds are present and rain is approaching. Thus, proverbs saying the ring around the sun (or moon) is a sign of rain

"The moon with a circle brings water in her beak" are frequently right.

Several of the many signs men see in the behavior of animals and insects are worth note, too. For example,

"A bee was never caught in a shower."  
 "Expect stormy weather when ants travel in lines, and fair weather when they scatter."  
 "When flies congregate in swarms, rain follows soon."  
 "Pigeons return home unusually early before rain."

The following rather inclusive one, giving several results of low air pressure or high humidity (which often precede rain) should prove, if we wait long enough, that not all weather signs are wrong—

"Lamp wicks crackle, candles burn dim, soot falls down, smoke descends, walls and pavements are damp, and disagreeable odors arise from ditches and gutters before rain."

And finally this one, of dubious meteorological value, requires no comment—

"Dirty days hath September, April, June and November; From January up to May The rain it raineth every day. All the rest have thirty-one, Without a blessed gleam of sun; And if any of them had two-and-thirty, They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty."—R. Spencer, Asst. Chief Climatological Services Division, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.

## ANCA Head Addresses Auction Group Meeting

If producers and feeders of beef cattle are to receive full value for their product, says Don C. Collins of Kit Carson, Colo., all channels of marketing must be kept open and operating profitably. The president of the American National Cattlemen's Association told delegates at the annual banquet of the American National Live Stock Auction Association in Denver last month that "Unlike cars off a production line, it is impossible to set a firm price at the ranch or feedlot. The producer and feeder must use every means possible to get the top dollar for his labor and investment."

"No market can survive," said Mr. Collins, "if service and alertness to changing trends are ignored," and he urged his listeners to remember that "prosperity comes through pleasing the customer."

## Junior Letter

DEAR JUNIORS: This is a busy time a year for us at the ranch—we have just finished branding most of the calves; also shearing and docking the lambs, as we have sheep too. Now we take them to the summer range, which is about 40 miles from the main ranch, where we leave them until late October. This is in the mountains, so we have to bring them down before the heavy snows come. The grass is good this year and there is plenty of water. We have had some wonderful rains and the range and hay look good. We are very thankful for the rains because there is very little water for irrigation this year.

Perhaps you would be interested in some of the events of our Wyoming Junior Stock Growers convention held at Rawlins, June 5-7. We elected Tom O'Neil of Big Piney, president; Betty Horr, Douglas, vice-president; Betty Budd, Big Piney, secretary-treasurer.

One Junior member was appointed to serve on the Wyoming Stock Growers' standing committees. Each member elected is to attend the stock growers' committee meetings and have the privilege of voting.

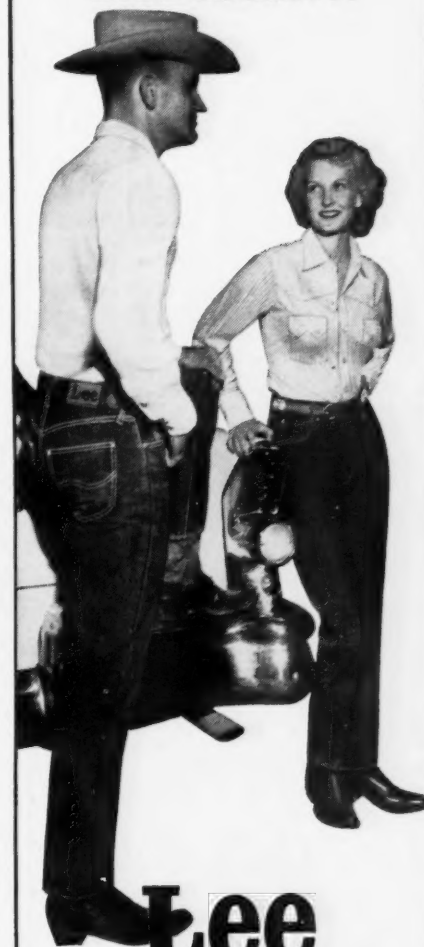
We held our business meeting and election of officers on June 5 at a luncheon in the Sinclair Hotel. Our Junior banquet was in the evening; the principal speaker was Dean Briggs, of the department of agriculture, University of Wyoming. He was very interesting.

The group presented Hugh Stemler with a western shirt and tie in appreciation for helping us organize and set up our by-laws. He has been appointed our councilor.

On June 6 we attended the Wyoming Stock Growers' annual banquet and dance. We had a wonderful time and a good attendance.

I hope all you juniors have an enjoyable summer.—John Michael Cross.

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SANFORIZED COWBOY PANTS

FOR MEN . . . WOMEN . . .  
BOYS . . . GIRLS

Made for ranch wear, they're rugged as rope. GUARANTEED, they must satisfy or your money back or a NEW GARMENT FREE!

THE H. D. LEE COMPANY  
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## MEAT BOARD ELECTS

John F. Krey of St. Louis has been re-elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago. At the organization's 33rd annual meeting which drew a record attendance of more than 650 persons, F. J. Ketner of Columbus, O. was named vice-chairman and R. J. Riddell of Peoria, Ill. treasurer; Carl F. Neumann of Chicago is the secretary-general manager.

# CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTIONS

## Nebraska

**I**N THEIR 67TH ANNUAL convention at North Platte, the Nebraska Stock Growers Association gave the nod to its vice-president the past two years, Don B. Reynolds of North Platte, to be the new president. Gerald J. McGinley, Ogallala, was named vice-president. The secretary is Robert M. Howard of Alliance. In retiring from his two-year position as president, Bern R. Coulter of Bridgeport got a number of gifts in expression of the membership's appreciation of his services.

Convention attendance was indicated by the 850 persons present for the annual banquet.

Alliance was chosen to house the 1957 meeting of the association, which is also collecting funds to erect a new headquarters office building in that city.

American National President Don Collins of Kit Carson, Colo., and Dr. Floyd Cross of Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, head of the American Veterinary Medical Association, headed the list of convention speakers, which also included Don Short of Medora, N. D., president of the National Beef Council; Dean W. V. Lambert of the University of Nebraska college of agriculture; Rilea W. Doe, vice-president of Safeway Stores.

A program feature which drew much attention was a panel discussion of cattlemen's problems and research matters; the moderator was Earl Monahan of Hyannis.

The resolutions of the Nebraska association endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute's advertising campaign; they also commended 4-H and FFA youngsters for the job they are doing in breeding, growing and exhibiting beef in the state.

They urged full voluntary cooperation in eradication of brucellosis; asked that the proposed animal disease laboratory be located in Nebraska; supported producer-sponsored education and promotion activities, with manda-

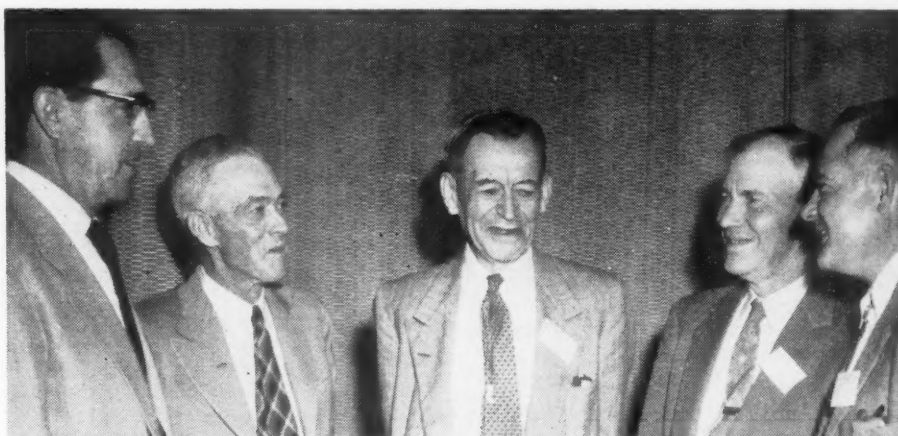
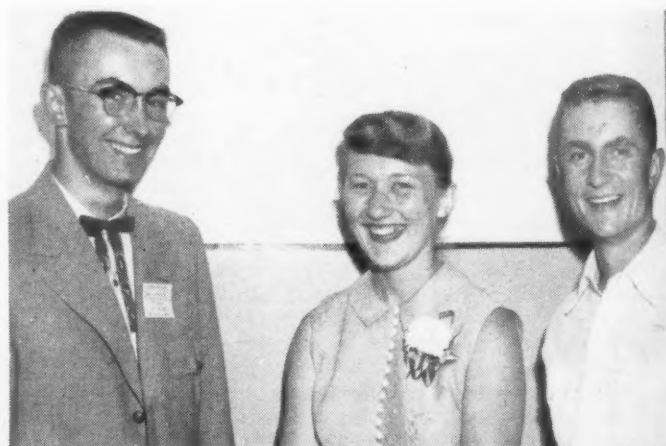
tory check-offs on livestock (10 cents on cattle; 5 cents on hogs; 2½ cents for sheep) to finance the work and refunds available to those not wishing to participate.

The Nebraskans strongly oppose any attempt to increase federal control of water resources, endorsing instead legislation tending to retain control by the state.

The Nebraska Juniors re-elected their president, Tom Hoffman, as well as Gary Trego of Sutherland, vice-president, and Lorajane Paskin of Stapleton secretary-treasurer. The young people issued an invitation to men and women of the senior organizations to attend a picnic on Aug. 19.

## JUNIORS ELECT

**Nebraska Junior association officers (l. to r.): Tom V. Hoffman, Nenzel, president; Lorajane Baskin, Stapleton, secretary-treasurer; Gary Trego, Sutherland, vice-president. Nebraska probably has the oldest state Junior cattlemen's organization in the country.**



**New officers of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association (l. to r.): Norman Barlow, Cora, president; Bryan Patrick, Torrington, first vice-president; John Stevenson, Laramie; Hugh Stemler, Glendo, and Ernie R. May, Jr., Sunshine, second vice-presidents.**



**South Dakota Stock Growers Association officers (l. to r.) Walter C. Taylor, Rapid City, president, succeeding Harry Blair, Sturgis; Dave Smith, Ridgeway; Mike Harron, Gettys-**

**burg; Art Smith, Mobridge; Joe Isaacs, Marcus; Cather Clanton, Buffalo, and Dale Barber, Wanblee, new directors; Louis Beckwith, Kadoka, vice-president.**



**Elected at the Nebraska association meeting were (l. to r.) Gerald J. McGinley, Ogallala, vice-president; and Don B. Reynolds, North Platte, president.**

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## North Dakota

**MORE THAN 500** persons attended various activities and sessions of the 27th annual convention of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association last month at Minot. There, they elected Joe Milton of McLeod to succeed Brooks J. Keogh of Keene in the presidency and chose James Connolly of Golden Valley to take over the vice-presidency. Secretary is Harry Tracy.



Mr. Milton

During the convention, the stockmen's organization was given a special Treasury certificate, in recognition of its good record of membership purchases of E and H savings bonds.

The stockmen heard speeches from N. K. Carnes, general manager of the Central Livestock Association, South St. Paul; M. L. Buchanan, chief of the animal industry division of North Dakota Agricultural College; Don L. Short of Medora, who heads the National Beef Council; Earl L. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture.

Program highlights of the second day included the appearance on the speakers' platform of American National President Don C. Collins and Tom Glaze of Chicago, who heads the Swift agricultural research department. A panel discussion took up various aspects of beef cattle performance testing.

The North Dakota resolutions asked amendment of the Packers and Stockyards Act to permit voluntary deductions at posted yards for beef promotion work; supported voluntary calf-hood vaccination for brucellosis; called for expanded livestock research; urged discontinuance of government price supports on feed grains and protein supplements. Work of the National and state beef councils were commended.

Principles of a graduated land tax were opposed; efforts of the CowBelles and Juniors on behalf of the industry were recognized with appreciation.

The stockmen supported an American National resolution requesting expansion of government beef purchases; opposed the Long Bill (S. 3444) pertaining to setting up a federal-state committee to study and report on all public lands.

## South Dakota

**WALTER C. TAYLOR** of Rapid City has been elected president of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association at the group's 65th annual convention in Rapid City last month. Also elected: Louis Beckwith, Kadoka, vice-president. W. M. "Shorty" Rasmussen of Rapid City is the secretary-treasurer.

In their resolutions, the South Dakota cattlemen—

Supported a voluntary check-off system to finance beef promotion;

Expressed opposition to government subsidies;

Endorsed the Bricker Amendment on foreign agreements;

Urged funds to carry on an agricultural research building program;

Endorsed most of the resolutions adopted by the American National Cattlemen's Association at New Orleans last January;

Recommended that livestock grazing continue on the Badlands National

Monument range providing it does not interfere with the operation of the monument.

New directors of the association are Joe Isaacs, Marcus; Mike Harron, Gettysburg; Don Smith, Ridgeview; A. C. Smith, Mobridge; Cather Clanton, Buffalo, and Dale Barber, Wanblee.

Convention speakers included Earl L. Butz, assistant secretary of agriculture, who foresees a somewhat brighter outlook for cattlemen.

## N Bar Ranch Angus Sale

**OCT. 13, 1956** at the ranch  
Grass Range, Mont.

Registered and commercial foundation females;  
registered bull calves

**N Bar Ranch**      **Grass Range, Mont.**

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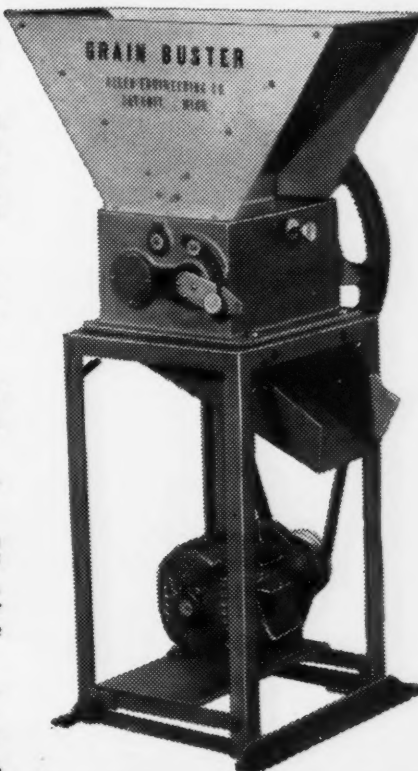
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- **Used and Recommended Across the Nation** by top breeders and feeders of registered and commercial cattle. Check with top breeders at any major show and see how many of them are **ALLEN GRAIN BUSTER** users.



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## Wyoming

**THE MORE THAN 400** persons present for the sessions of the 84th annual convention, Wyoming Stock Growers, in Rawlins last month voted for the immediate organization of a state beef council to include all agricultural groups interested in promoting beef consumption.

The membership re-elected Norman Barlow of Cora to head up the association again for the coming year and named Bryan Patrick of Torrington first vice-president; Hugh Stemler, Douglas, John Stevenson, Glendo, Ernie May, Jr., Sunshine, second vice-presidents. Secretary Robert Hanesworth of Cheyenne reported a total enrollment of 2,230 members, and called for an all-out effort to increase that total.

Lander will be the scene of the 1957 meeting.

Convention speakers included Radford Hall, executive secretary of the American National; Jack Brenner of Grant, Mont., first vice-president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association; Earl Butz, assistant secretary of agri-

culture; Cecil Hellbusch, agricultural public relations representative for Safeway Stores; Dan Thornton, former governor of Colorado; Dr. A. F. Vass of the University of Wyoming; Dr. G. H. Good of the Wyoming livestock and sanitary board. A panel discussion was based on the topic "Research for Wyoming Cattle." Tad Saunders, secretary-treasurer of the National Beef Council, Kansas City, appeared in place of the programmed Forest Noel, the council's executive director, who could not attend.

The stockmen recommended passage of S-680 and H. R. 2678 on mineral royalties; opposed additional federal aid to education; urged that any legislation in regard to disposal of L. U. project lands embody principles of H. R. 5088.

They called for passage of S. 863 to reaffirm rights of states in controlling, supervising and adjudicating their water; favored continuing use of voluntary federal grading of beef; asked for a study of the tax structure of the state, in order that a "more equitable basis" for taxation might be reached; called for a program of loan help to

carry stockmen through the present emergency.

The Wyoming Juniors in their sessions elected Tom O'Neil of Big Piney president; Betty Horr, Douglas, vice-president; Betty Budd, Big Piney, secretary.

## Association Notes

New president of the **Gunnison County (Colorado) Stockgrowers association** is Gene Graham of Gunnison, who succeeds Lawrence Phelps. Also elected in a recent meeting at Gunnison were David R. Howard, Powderhorn, vice-president; Warren R. Mergelman, Gunnison, (re-elected) secretary-treasurer. Some 130 persons attended the all-day meeting, which featured speakers Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen; Tom Field, new CCA head; Ed Paul, state brand commissioner; Radford Hall of Denver, executive secretary of the American National Cattleman's Association, and Howard Linger of the Denver Union Stockyards. Lars Prestud of Denver was the banquet speaker.

\* \* \*

The president of the **New Mexico Cattle Growers**, Dick Snyder of Clayton, announces a series of county budget hearings to be held throughout the state in the next three months. Said Mr. Snyder: "Only by taking part and assisting in hearings of this kind can we help our local government operate in the most efficient and economical method possible." Alvin Stockton of Raton was recently named chairman of the associate's tax committee.

\* \* \*

The executive committee of the **Oregon Cattleman's Association** has recommended that in a government purchase program to help cattle prices (1) July 15 should be the starting date if grass cattle start down by then; (2) that contracts for beef buying be filled as soon as the contract is made; (3) that young females, weaner heifer calves and yearling heifers be bought to reduce the number fed to heavier weights; (4) that the American National Cattleman's Association investigate the possibility of bids being on live cattle rather than dressed beef.

\* \* \*

An Oklahoma legislative council committee has asked for more money for the state's voluntary meat inspection program but rejected a proposal to force all packers to be inspected. A mandatory inspection law has been requested by the **Oklahoma Cattleman's Association** and the Oklahoma independent packers group.

\* \* \*

The **Box Elder County Cattle Association** in Utah has elected Merrill Glenn of Brigham City to the presidency; Lawrence Carter of Park Valley vice-president, and A. Peterson of Ogden secretary.

## MEAT INSPECTION IN 50TH ANNIVERSARY



Jack Milburn, first vice-president of the American National Cattleman's Association, stands at the microphone at the Washington, D. C., celebration of the 50th anniversary of federal meat inspection (Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson seated at left). As a representative of the nation's cattle industry, he said "cattlemen, more than many other persons, have appreciated the value of the meat inspection program, and they have realized, in turn, the need for production of healthier cattle on their part. Cattlemen have made great strides in their efforts to eradicate disease and unhealthy animals—largely through their adaptation of the advice and research work of federal scientists and veterinarians. We have gained by their efforts in our behalf—and the health of the nation is better protected."

In a special statement about the occasion, American National President Don C. Collins said "the efficient meat inspection service our federal government has provided for half a century has helped materially in giving service to the housewife and has made the sales of beef to her easier. The homemaker knows she is getting a wholesome product; the cattleman can sell his product confident of its wholesomeness—and confidence is one of the best trademarks a product can bear. Cattlemen everywhere will continue to praise and support the service of this branch of the government.



## THE CHANGING

# International Trade Picture

### WHEN THE RECIPROCAL TRADE

Act was passed in 1934, it is doubtful that even Secretary of State Cordell Hull himself, low tariff man that he was, could possibly have envisioned the drastic change in our tariff and trade situation that has developed in the past more than 20 years.

The program that the secretary advocated and that the original act provided for was for bilateral agreements with authority to reduce tariffs up to 50 per cent, but it was supposed to be strictly on a quid pro quo basis. In other words, the tariff cuts made by this country in these bilateral agreements were supposed to be compensated for by cuts in the import tariffs of the foreign nation involved in each such agreement.

Unfortunately, the United States adopted a "most favored nations agreement" policy under which the reductions given to England, for instance, in a trade agreement with that country were automatically extended to every other country of the world except for a few which for some specific adverse policy were on our blacklist. Currently the only such countries are the Russian bloc countries. There have been very few other countries so named in years past.

In other words, these countries got the benefit of the concessions we granted without giving anything in return, although it was supposed that the original reciprocal trade policy was negotiated with the principal exporter to this country of the products on which we granted concessions.

As the years have gone by, the reciprocal trade program, under laws reenacted from time to time, has become more and more a device to lower the tariff rather than particularly to promote reciprocal trade. In years past, reciprocal trade agreements have been made with countries covering products of which they were by no means the principal exporter. It seems to have made no particular difference whether the administration continued Democratic as it was in 1934 or changed to Republican as it did in 1952.

The power granted to the Executive under the various reciprocal trade acts in either case have been passed on to the State Department until finally Congress itself, granted the power to regulate foreign trade in our Constitution, has had very little to do with the matter except to continue to pass on authority which has been used to the fullest possible extent by the State Department, and in some cases there is a feeling that they have gone beyond the bounds of their authority.

In 1947, the reciprocal trade policy was no longer deemed adequate.

Representatives of the State Department negotiated at Geneva, Switzerland, with some 20-odd countries and as a result drafted the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" (GATT), which in effect by-passed the old reciprocal trade agreements and substituted for them the multilateral agreements there agreed to.

Several sessions of GATT have been held since 1947, the last one early this year, and no one knows for sure just what steps Congress would have to take to regain its constitutional authority over foreign trade. GATT has never been submitted to Congress for ratification. There are now pending in Congress bills to provide for the setting up of the "Office of Trade Cooperation" (OTC), which in effect would recognize GATT and lead us into it by the back door instead of honestly submitting GATT to the Congress for action.

Under GATT and the multilateral trade agreements which have resulted, we agreed to many things. We have agreed to freeze the tariff on certain items, at least not to increase them; we have agreed to freezing items on the free list; we have agreed to frown upon the use of import quotas and to do away with the few such quotas now in existence here as rapidly as possible.

How long are these agreements binding? Congress has had nothing to say about the matter. To what extent are the increased exports from the United States due to the foreign aid cash programs, relief programs, military aid programs, etc.?

Since the passage of the 1934 Act, many major tariff items were reduced 50 per cent in the first round of trade agreement negotiations, another 50 per cent of the existing rates in the middle forties, and now in the multilateral agreements just concluded an additional 15 per cent cut to be applied over the next three years as authorized in the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act in 1955. O. R. Strackbein of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy recently stated that, since 1934, tariffs have been reduced approximately 80 per cent.

We have indeed gone a long way since the time in 1934 when it was supposed, as stated above, that we were to make tariff cuts on a reciprocal basis. Now if any items have been overlooked in the trade negotiations, we blanket them altogether and cut the tariff anyway just for good luck. . . . for somebody else.

There are some people who still believe in a reasonable degree of tariff protection. They believe that, if we ever quit exporting our wealth on a

**NU-WAY AUTOMATIC**  
with **POSITIVE OIL-FLOW CONTROL**  
from 5 GAL.  
**SUPPLY TANK**  
as LOW as  
**\$19.50**

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BLOODLESS CASTRATOR  
USED SUCCESSFULLY  
OVER 30 YEARS. YOU GET . . .



- Minimum growth set back
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Ask your dealer for the original bloodless castrator made by La "Burdizzo" Co., Turin, Italy

BE SURE IT'S STAMPED WITH THE WORD **BURDIZZO**

### ONE-WAY DEAL

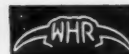
It's possible to do right the wrong way, but there is no right way to do wrong.

## 5 Ways

WHR breeding will  
work for you:

1. Bred-in strength
2. Early maturity
3. Uniformity
4. Greater gains
5. Maximum beef

**Wyoming  
Hereford  
Ranch**



Cheyenne, Wyo.



give-away and aid basis, the need will be shown for either reasonable tariff protection or reasonable import quotas for the protection of American interests. The present Reciprocal Trade Act under which vast grants of power have been shifted to the State Department, whether rightly or wrongly, fails to give adequate protection to domestic interests despite the "peril point" clause and the "escape" clause in the act. Of some 50-odd recommendations made by the U.S. Tariff Commission under the escape clause, the President has seen fit to approve only six.

We believe that Congress should take back the power granted to the Executive or the State Department; that the U.S. Tariff Commission, an agency of the Congress, should be strengthened on a firm basis independent of the veto of the Executive, and that in this fashion only can Congress properly perform the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution.

The way matters stand today, our Secretary of State should rightfully be known as "The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." It is the responsibility of Congress to see that domestic interests are fully protected.—F. E. Mollin.

## Performance Group Started

New Mexico cattlemen have organized a new group known as the New Mexico Beef Cattle Performance Association. It is affiliated with the American Beef Cattle Performance Registry Association organized in Texas two years ago. Purpose of the organizations is to keep records on gaining ability of cattle so that good doers may be kept track of and propagated.



Mexican yearlings start their journey to a U.S. buyer. Here they are being herded into chutes by vaqueros at a border port. Several years ago, before the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, that country exported between 400 and 500 thousand cattle to the U. S. For the first three months this year, however, Mexico sent us only 36,000 head compared with 189,000 in the period last year. Photo by Frank A. Tinker, Fresno, Calif.

## TOP BREEDERS AWARDED

Breeder award of merit winners honored by the Nebraska Stock Growers Association at its recent meeting were (l. to r.) Denzel J. Anderson, Clearwater, Angus breeder; Norbert Borwege, Roseland, Hereford breeder; and Jake Rocker, Seward, Shorthorn breeder.



## Denver Cattle Buyers Charged on P&SY Counts

The USDA has charged violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act by 22 dealer firms trading in stocker and feeder cattle at Denver's Union Stock Yards. The department alleges the dealers determined the "order" or "turn" in which they were to look at, bid on and have the opportunity to buy the animals sent to the yard for sale on a commission basis. In most instances the "turn" was determined by flipping a coin.

The dealers in question state that the system was adopted as a means of maintaining order in transacting their business.

## Letters TO THE EDITOR (Cont. fr. P. 4)

when given stilbestrol than did spayed heifers without but neither of the spayed groups gained as well as non-spayed heifers not getting stilbestrol. The poor gains of the spayed heifers, according to the Kansas State, were not from the operation, but were caused by a change in the animals as a result of removing the ovaries, because the spayed and non-spayed heifers made similar gains for the first 70 days of the test. After that the non-spayed animals averaged 1.79 pound a day for the next 73 days compared with only 1.27 pound for the spayed heifers.—Editor)

**NEED DECENT PRICE**—We had an open winter and cold spring. Grass looks fine and cattle have all shed off. All we need is a decent price for our cattle this fall.—Joe H. Watt, Moorcroft, Wyo.

**BRANDING OVER**—Unusually dry so far this year (May 31) but some parts have had fairly good rains the past several weeks. Two of our ranches, Spur and Tongue River, are in fair shape; our other two, Flat Top and Trockmorton, need rain as much as any time I can remember. We are nearly through with spring branding. Calf crop is about average; some are not as fat as usual.—W. G. Swenson, SMS Ranch, Stamford, Tex.

## Nation To Have Seed Bank

A national "seed bank" is to be established for the first time in history. It will be set up at Colorado A.&M. College in Fort Collins as a government measure to protect the future food supply, and will keep alive, in a central location, a large supply of crop plants valuable for breeding purposes. The storage facilities will be built with a \$450,000 appropriation recently approved by Congress on a USDA request.

## Canada

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## Canada Now An Importer

Canada, traditionally an exporter of cattle, is becoming a net importer at a time when cattle numbers are the highest in 10 years, says USDA.

A high Canadian economic level, plus an expanding population have created a strong demand for beef. Per capita consumption of beef rose to 72 pounds in 1955 as compared with 48 pounds average during 1950-52.

Canadian cattle exports have generally come to the United States. During 1948-50 exports averaged 400,000 head. Last year exports of beef cattle to the United States were fewer than 25,000 head. In the first four months of this year fewer than 1,000 head were shipped; nearly 5,000 U. S. beef cattle went to Canada.

In beef, Canada has also been a net exporter but in 1955 Canada exported about 8 million pounds to the United States and imported 15 million.

## Shipping Guide

The Union Pacific Railroad's department of traffic has issued its third revision of the 140-page booklet, "Live Stock Shipping Guide and Directory," a compendium of information and useful facts related to the production, preparation, shipping by rail and marketing of livestock. It pertains particularly to the 11-state territory west of the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, served by the U. P. Copies may be secured from Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent of the road, Omaha 2, Nebr., or local agents.

## Pig Crop Down 8%

The pig crop report from the USDA shows that 7,650,000 sows will farrow 53 million pigs this spring, 8 per cent fewer than last spring. Indications are that a little more than 5 million will farrow this fall, which would produce a crop of 35 million head. Total pig crop thus would be about 88 million head, or 8 per cent under last year.

## COVER PICTURE



The Tetons show in the background in this Jackson Hole, Wyo., view. Photo by William C. Mueller, Denver.

## Ogden Gateway Decided

The Supreme Court has upheld an Interstate Commerce Commission order requiring the Union Pacific to fix a transfer rate agreement on connecting shipments with the Rio Grande railroad at the Ogden, Utah, gateway. The ICC order, made in 1953, directed the railroads to establish through rates and joint rates on various commodities including livestock. The effect of the order was to fix rates on through route commodities competitive with rates on such traffic when carried over the Union Pacific routes without participation by the Rio Grande.

## Auction Group Meets

Auction market operators at a meeting in Denver voted to support any plan adopted by livestock producers to provide advertising funds from proceeds on sale of animals. The group, the American National Livestock Auction Association, also favored S. 2309, which in effect would remove auction markets from jurisdiction of the Packers and Stockyards Administration. New officers are E. W. Alberding, Kiowa, Kan., president; Forest Noel, Lewistown, Mont., vice-president; Cecil Ward, Gainesville, Tex., secretary-treasurer. C. T. "Tad" Sanders, Kansas City, was retained as executive secretary.

## Five States Clean

Five states are now brucellosis-free, which means that not more than 1 per cent of the cattle in 5 per cent of the herds have the disease. Congress authorized \$20 million a year for two years to continue the eradication program and states are putting up \$15 million a year. The American National Cattlemen Association at New Orleans last January asked that funds be made available for this work and suggested 1960 as the goal "at which time brucellosis in the U. S. would be eradicated."

## Turkey Buys Beef Tallow

The USDA has issued a purchase authorization to Turkey to finance buying up to \$1.1 million worth of inedible beef tallow from U. S. suppliers.

## WANTS RATE RATIO RETAINED

A resolution adopted at a meeting of the River Markets Livestock Group in Sioux City favored "maintenance of the proper ratio of dressed meat rates to livestock (freight) rates and between different points" as at present.

## SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM NOW IN TENTH YEAR

On June 4 the school lunch program was 10 years old. Its purpose is to help the health of school children and to expand markets for farm products. Ten and a half million children are eating lunches under the program.



## The wheat that modernized a kitchen

The Harveys like to say that their wheat "did over" their kitchen. They put part of every wheat crop into Series "E" Savings Bonds. Very soon, they had more than enough money for their new, modern kitchen.

You can make your dream come true the Savings Bonds way. Three dollars put into Series "E" now, grow to four in nine years and eight months! Unlike cash, your Savings Bonds can be replaced if lost, burned or stolen.

You may buy Series "E" automatically from your bank account. Or, ask about Series "H" if you wish to receive your interest by check every six months. You invest in your and your country's future when you buy Savings Bonds.

The crop that never fails

## U. S. Savings Bonds

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

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CATTLE PRODUCER





# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a Ranch House Window

By Dorothy McDonald

Though Father's Day is past, there's not been time before I mail this column for many reports to come in on how it went in **your** community. But next month, I hope, we'll have a comprehensive report from all over the country. . . . so we can set other communities' ideas aside to be used, perhaps, by us next year to make Father's Day in 1957 even bigger and better than it was this year.

The committee responsible for coordinating our efforts this year at National level were Mrs. Jack Wadlow of Colorado, Mrs. M. H. Williams of Utah, Mrs. Sylvan Friedman of Louisiana and Mrs. Lee Perkins of Kansas. One other member, Mrs. Hawes of Idaho, was unable to serve.

It seemed this month might be a good time to tell you something about these ladies. I'd thought of having you "meet" them via our pages earlier in the year, but from the time they were appointed to this most important committee they had no time for anything but "Beef for Father's Day."

Now in the little lull when that is finished and new beef promotion programs are about to get under way, may I present our National beef promotion members to you?

They've done a bang-up job so far this year. Let's give them a big hand.

\* \* \*

MARY EDDY WADLOW has been active in CowBelle work since 1949. A member of the now defunct Western Slope CowBelles, she joined the Colorado CowBelles in 1952 and was their 1955 treasurer. She is a charter member of the Kannah Creek CowBelles, and also of the National. Active last year in the beef promotion campaign, she was a "natural" for chairman of the committee this year.

Mary Eddy was born in a small farming community in northern West Virginia, but when still an infant was taken by her family to Marietta, O.

School and Sunday school were equally important to the six Eddy children, but there was always time for Dad to tell his experiences in the West when he was a boy, and time to dream of some day going to this land of cowboys and mountains. But during her freshman year in high school, her West-loving father was laid to rest, and dreams had to be laid aside.

During Mary's senior year in high school, her brother Mac suffered two severe attacks of flu and the doctor warned him that he must seek a higher,

drier climate. So he and the sister who was by then a graduate nurse and newly married went west. Mary became a "hello" girl in the local telephone exchange. The rest of the family came west later. In Colorado—hard work and saving, and a summer in Western State College; and from then on Mary's life became a round of teaching in a rural school and attending college summers.

While teaching her first term of school Mary became married—in the depression year 1928. A year later, Carolyn Dean arrived, and then, at two-year intervals, Alta Rae and William Arthur. Later, the Wadlows risked everything to buy a ranch.

Carolyn Dean is now married, with a small cowboy and cowgirl of her own. Alta Rae, a graduate of Colorado A. & M. College, is teaching in the Junior High School and is the only chick still living at home. Bill, also a graduate of Colorado A. & M. is serving with the 24th Division in Korea. He plans to return home to a partnership with his Dad and sisters in raising Herefords and Quarter Horses.

Jack and Mary Wadlow are active in community affairs. Jack is a member of the state resolutions committee and of the Board of Control of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and a past president of the Uncompahgre Cattle & Horse Growers Association. In addition to her CowBelle activities, Mary was secretary of the local School Board for nine years and has numerous offices.

For her time and efforts in behalf of the "Beef for Father's Day" campaign,

we all owe Mary Wadlow a great big "thank you."

\* \* \*



Mrs. Williams

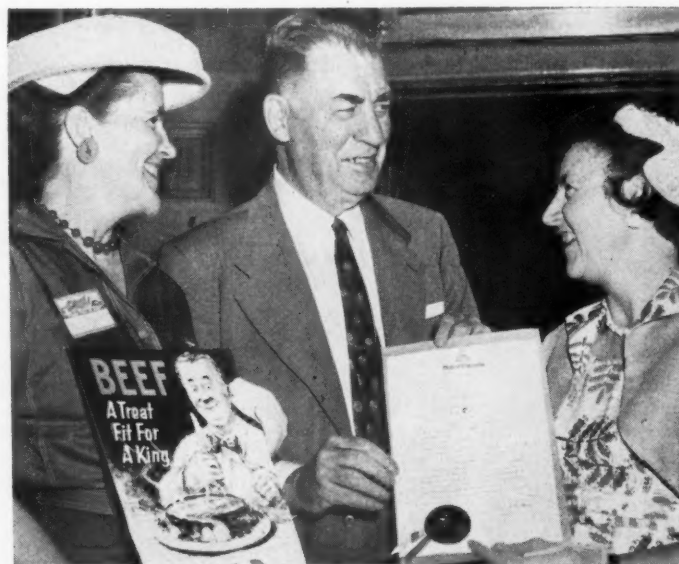
MRS. M. H. WILLIAMS—"Veda" to her friends—was introduced to you last year as Utah's president. She is one of the new members of the National CowBelles' beef promotion committee.

She is the second daughter of J. A. "Al" Scorup and Emma Bayles Scorup. The Scorups, their friends say, have **always** run cattle. Al was the first white man to take cattle into the rugged and colorful San Juan County. An experienced cowpuncher in this area is known as a "rim rocker," and Veda's father and husband are both "rim rockers"—Veda isn't sure but that she's entitled to the name too. She was born among the high red ledges of Bluff, Utah, on the San Juan River. Later the family built homes on Elk Mountain and in Provo. When school time came Veda and her five sisters and mother moved to Provo.

Veda attended Brigham Young University and became a high school teacher, then married and had a small son. When her husband died, she attended the University of Utah and became a social worker, supporting herself and son, Merrill William for nine years.

## FOR DADS

Here Colorado's Governor is shown with two Colorado CowBelles after issuing his proclamation that beef should be served on Father's Day. (L. to r.) Mrs. Russell Rose, Pueblo, Colorado CowBelles president; Governor Johnson, and Mrs. J. T. Wadlow, Whitewater, chairman of the American National CowBelles "Beef for Father's Day" campaign.



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# American National CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 4, No. 7

July, 1956

President—Mrs. Fred H. Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. M. E. Trego, Sutherland, Nebr.; Mrs. L. R. Houck, Gettysburg, S. D.; Mrs. N. H. Deckle, Plaquemine, La.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Roy Bankofier, Fernley, Nev.

Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 7905 Pala St., San Diego 14, Calif.

## A MESSAGE FROM YOUR COWBELLE PRESIDENT

By the time you get this message, a big part of our beef promotion program will be over—"Beef for Father's Day." Everywhere, everyone has worked hard and I want to thank all of you. I especially want to express my appreciation to Mrs. Jack Wadlow of Colorado, who is chairman of the beef promotion program. She has spent many long hours on it. Other members of this committee are Mrs. R. J. Hawes of Idaho, Mrs. M. H. Williams, Utah, Mrs. Sylvan Friedman, Louisiana, and Mrs. Lee Perkins of Kansas. The American National CowBelles owe these ladies a vote of thanks for the wonderful work they are doing.

Since my last report to you I have visited Montana, Colorado, North Dakota and South Dakota. Mrs. I. W. Vinsel, Montana's president; Mrs. R. A. Burghart, then president of the Colorado group, and Mrs. Dave Robinson and Mrs. Louis Beckwith, the respective presidents of the North and South Dakota CowBelles, all were most gracious hostesses. The luncheons were all delightful, and the CowBelle breakfasts featured by each state were well attended. All four of these states, I feel, should be highly complimented for their outstanding work on beef promotion, under the very able leadership of their state presidents.

Mrs. Neil Taylor of Scoby is Montana's new president. Mrs. Russell Rose of Pueblo will serve for Colorado and Mrs. Earl Adrian of White River for South Dakota. Mrs. Dave Robinson will serve one more term for North Dakota. My sincere thanks and good wishes to all of them.

I especially want to thank those states that have contributed so generously to the beef promotion program of the American National CowBelles. It is only through your efforts and contributions that we can carry on this work.

Many of the states are doing a marvelous job of getting members for the National CowBelles. This is one way you can help the beef promotion program, so bring in a new member. Let's see if we can break all records in 1956!

I learned with deep regret that Mrs. Roy Bankofier's dear mother passed



Nebraska CowBelles prepare meat dishes and give recipes for television station KMTV. (L. to r.): Mrs. Maurice Peterson, chairman of beef promotion; Mrs. Bern Coulter, wife of the immediate past president of the Nebraska association; Mrs. Chester Paxton, president of the CowBelle group, and Betty Tolson of KMTV, Omaha.

Veda's second husband is also from the open range—"Harve" Williams, one of the most colorful stockmen in Utah. He is vice-president of the Scorup Sommerville Cattle Company, the San Juan County director for the Utah Cattlemen's Association and on the board of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

Veda Williams has always been active in both civic and religious activities, and went on a mission to Canada for her church. She is a charter member of the Utah CowBelles, served as vice-president and as president of the group in 1954 and 1955. Now on the executive committee of the Utah CowBelles and on the state beef promotion committee, and a member of this National group, Veda Williams is a worker of whom the CowBelles may well be proud.

\* \* \*



Mrs. Perkins

MRS. LEE A. PERKINS grew up in Miami, Okla., and went to Baker University in Kansas to complete her education. Here she met her future husband. After they both obtained their degrees and Lucille had taught school for a short time, Lee convinced her that farm life wasn't so bad.

So they were married and came to Richmond to live. Now they own and live on the farm (in eastern Kansas they are called "farms" rather than "ranches," it seems) settled by Mr. Perkins' grandfather in 1882. They have one son, David, who will be a senior in high school next fall. Their main farming activity is a deferred feeding program using yearling steers.

All three Perkinses are active in farm and civic organizations in their coun-

ty and in the Richmond Methodist Community Church.

During the last war Lucille Perkins returned to teaching in the local high school, but the last few years she has given full time to her household and the CowBelles. At the convention in Wichita last March she was elected vice-president of the Kansas group, and she also serves as chairman of the public relations committee.

Lucille says, "I have found that being on the state public relations committee and also on the beef promotion committee for the National CowBelles works out very well. . . but it is work! I feel what the state and national organizations are doing is a definite aid to the livestock industry, and I've been grateful for my opportunities, as a CowBelle, to know not only Kansas people but others of like interest in other states."

I think many of us would echo Lucille Perkins on that, don't you?

\* \* \*

MRS. SYLVAN FRIEDMAN was one of the charming Louisiana ladies who hosted the National CowBelles in New Orleans, so many of you will remember her. Her husband has served for 20 years in the Louisiana Senate, and Mrs. Friedman has a very busy life, sharing with her husband in his political affairs. The Friedmans have one son, Sam, who is attending L.S.U. and is running for F.F.A. state president this year.

Born in Bastrop, La., Mrs. Friedman attended North Western college at Natchitoches and then taught school until her marriage. She has been chairman of the Louisiana beef promotion committee for two years, and served on the National board for two years.

The Friedmans reside in Natchez, on a plantation where they specialize in raising cotton and cattle. Mrs. Friedman has taken much time from her busy life for the beef promotion campaign. I think we all appreciate it very much.

away recently. I know all CowBelles join me in expressing our sympathy to Loriae Bankofier, our faithful and self-sacrificing secretary-treasurer. **Mrs. Fred Dressler, President.**

## BEEF PROMOTION

An outstanding idea is that of some California groups for increasing the use of beef in home ec courses in high school (and so increasing beef consumption when these girls have homes of their own.) They have donated funds to be used for purchasing additional amounts of beef to augment the very small amount allowed for in school budgets. Too, their "Quantity Cookery" recipes have aroused a good deal of comment, and other states and the National Beef Council have requested information on these projects. We hope to have a report from California's President, Mrs. Jim Owens, next month, with names and addresses of key figures in the California projects so that other states interested in launching a similar program could contact them for information.

NEBRASKA CowBelles have been especially active in their beef promotion programs in 1956. The month of February was officially designated as Beef Promotion Month, with a three-day beef cooking demonstration in the main window of an Omaha department store, a roast beef sandwich counter nearby supervised by the CowBelle president, Mrs. Paxton and her secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Furman. CowBelles were also instrumental in having five other towns observe Beef Weekend in having civic clubs serve beef, and they donated beef sausage to various hospitals.

At Thedford, the CowBelles through their president took advantage of the opening of a new bank to prevail upon the restaurants there to serve "nothing but beef" at the noon luncheon, and a similar occasion in Hyannis was made by convincing the ladies of a local church that they should serve a roast beef dinner.

In Alliance, the Chamber of Commerce was prevailed upon to sponsor "Beef Week." Chester Paxton, president of the Nebraska Beef Council, was principal speaker at opening-day luncheon. All public functions that week served beef, and prizes of steaks, roasts and hamburger were given by one of the social clubs. CowBelles presented the D.A.R. state convention with favors; beef stew was served at the chuckwagon luncheon and roast beef at their banquet.

A week-long program was held in Valentine in April, with a contest in which housewives were to give a week-long menu, three meals a day, utilizing meat cuts available on one-half carcass of beef. Prizes were half a beef to the winner and quarters to the next two leading contestants.

The agriculture committee of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce sponsored a "Beef State" recipe contest and the Nebraska CowBelles donated prizes

consisting of half a beef and "Beef Cookery" cookbooks.

Nebraska too is trying to promote beef education in schools through the help of home economics teachers and also by extension work in 4-H clubs.

The president of the Nebraska CowBelles, Mrs. Paxton, has appeared on numerous radio and television programs; posters and stickers, interviews, jingles and pictures have helped to spread the story.

COLORADO CowBelles of Weld County engaged a window of the local light company for the week preceding Father's Day for beef promotion material. They also furnished "Beef for Father's Day" stickers to the Chamber of Commerce to be used on all outgoing mail, and arranged for all local markets to feature beef and to put the little stickers on all wrapped packages during the week before Father's Day. They also joined many other groups in presenting an order for beef to the father of the first child born on Father's Day.

MISSOURI CowBelles launched their "Beef for Father's Day" program at a luncheon in Clarence, at which time their poster contest got under way. Winners of the contest were announced at their Father's Day dinner on June 17 in Selbina. (Sorry we do not have the names of these winners.) Their president, Miss Margaret V. McCarty, appeared on a pre-Father's Day television show on June 12 to tell about the CowBelles generally as well as to stress their Father's Day program.

UTAH COWBELLES' unique project for Father's Day included the purchase of a fine steer from Don Liston, president of the Future Farmers, Provo chapter. The animal was awarded (regret we do not have the name of the winner) at the Father's Day dinner in Spanish Fork on June 15. All returns from the sale of banquet tickets went into a fund for beef promotion.

## CONVENTIONS

Selbina, Mo., was the site of the recent installations of officers of the Missouri CowBelles elected at the sum-

## CALF SCRAMBLE

Utah CowBelles buy "calf scramble" calf for beef promotion. (L. to r.) Carl Elliot, Provo, calf donor; Mrs. Elmer Swensen, Spanish Fork, CowBelle president; Mrs. Jesse M. Conover; Ferron, publicity chairman, and Don M. Liston, Provo, owner of the calf bought by the CowBelles.



mer meeting in Sedalia. The new slate includes Miss Margaret McCarty, president; Mrs. Lucille Boring and Mrs. Meryle Johnson, vice-presidents; Mrs. Lotus Chinn, secretary-treasurer. The Missouri CowBelles, organized in 1952, are a lively and growing newer group and they look forward to a busy and successful year under Miss McCarty and her officers in 1956-57.

SOUTH DAKOTA Stockgrowers and CowBelles held their annual meeting at Deadwood June 7, 8, and 9, with a very good attendance. Ladies were entertained Thursday with a luncheon and style show, and the evening was spent at the beef barbecue and square dance.

At the CowBelle breakfast the following morning, new officers elected for the coming year were Mrs. Earl Adrian, White River, president; Mrs. Pete White, Oelrichs, and Mrs. M. C. Cordes of Sturgis, vice-presidents; Mrs. Art Smith, Mobridge, secretary-treasurer. The group was honored to have three National officers present: Mrs. Fred Dressler, Mrs. M. E. Trego and Mrs. L. R. Houck. Each gave an interesting report of the work being done by the American National CowBelles and many new members were registered. All enjoyed the banquet and dance that evening, and separated with plans to meet again at next year's convention in Chamberlain.

## A REMINDER

Several states—Washington, Oregon, North Dakota and several others have not sent us stories about their conventions, nor "Meet your neighbor" biographies of their new presidents and secretaries. We'd like to introduce each and every new officer during 1956, as well as report on how each state convention went, so won't you please send these stories along?

## IMPORTANT

PAID YOUR ANNUAL DUES YET? A dollar is such a small sum, it's easy to overlook it. But multiplied by the number of members of the National CowBelles, those dollars add up to a

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powerful force for the good of our industry. This is the half-way mark of Mrs. Bankofier's term as our secretary-treasurer. If you haven't sent her your 1956 dues yet, why not today? Her address is Box 21, Fernley, Nev.

## Meet These New State Presidents



Mrs. Streiff

Nebraska's new state president, Mrs. John A. Streiff, was born and reared in the Sandhills of Nebraska. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Huffman, whose ranch is in northwest McPherson County. Mrs. Streiff's grandparents settled in the Sandhills in 1891, not too many miles from where she has spent her whole life. Opal attended rural school in McPherson County and also attended the University of Nebraska School of Agriculture in 1934.

She was married to John A. Streiff, a rancher, on June 4, 1935. They are parents of three children—Peggy, 15, John D., 12 and Lorraine, 10. The ranch life and work is an all-around family affair, with its joys and trials shared by all the Streiffs. Their family is known throughout the Sandhills as they have taken a very active part in every phase of community affairs. The children have been active in 4-H clubs for several years, gaining many records for their efforts. The Streiffs are members of a rural Episcopal church in the Sandhills Opal loves so well.

Mrs. Streiff has been an active mem-

ber in the Helping Hand Community Club for 20 years, serving on all committees as well as holding all the executive offices. Her principal hobby is family geneology. She is affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She is a charter member of the Nebraska CowBelles and served as membership chairman for two years. She was chairman of the regional CowBelle meeting in 1951, and has advanced through the offices of the organization from secretary-treasurer, and both vice-presidencies. She has done a commendable job on each of them, and Nebraska is proud to have her as president in 1956, knowing she'll do a fine job.

## HEADS COLORADO



Mrs. Rose

Years of sincere plugging and hard work for the Colorado CowBelles reached a fitting climax for Mrs. Russell Rose, Pueblo, when she was elected president of that ranch women's group at Colorado Springs.

Margaret, as she is known to her ranch friends, brings a background rich in ranch life experience to her new post. She has lived on a ranch in the Wetmore-Siloam area west of Pueblo since 1927.

Mrs. Rose was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on June 15, 1908. Most of her education was in schools there.

Russell Rose, her husband, is a member of a well-known ranching family that settled west of Pueblo in 1904. He, too, is active in work for the cattle industry—having served on the Colorado Cattlemen's Association federal lands

committee for several years as chairman.

Elevated to the CowBelles presidency from the vice-president's spot, Mrs. Rose has already chalked up many miles of travel in her new position. She is a charter member of the Pueblo County CowBelles, helped organize the Fremont County CowBelles, and was active in organizational meetings of the new Mile-Hi CowBelles.

She is a member of the Episcopalian Church of Canon City. Her hobby is gardening.

Margaret and Russell Rose have seven children and 13 grandchildren.

## HERE AND THERE WITH THE COWBELLES

During their early-June convention at North Platte, members of the Nebraska CowBelles voted to donate \$250 to the American National CowBelles for use in the beef promotion campaign. The decision was announced by the group's new president, Mrs. Streiff.

CowBelles of Fremont County, Colorado, are sure that "Eat More Beef for Good Health" is not only very good advice but just the ticket to keep the cattlemen's product attractively in the public mind. The group, with Mrs. Alvin Black as beef promotion chairman, sponsored a project to give the oldest living father in the county a prime beef roast to enjoy for his Father's Day dinner. The winner was Charles A. Linneer, who celebrated his 99th birthday on June 3—a healthy, active, happy man who says beef is his favorite meat.

An annual celebration called the Royal Gorge Roundup at Canon City brings much good publicity; as last year, the group sponsored a queen for the event who attended all functions, appeared on TV and presided at the yearly Trail Ride. At the end of this was a chuckwagon dinner of beef, served by the CowBelles with appropriate advertising posters. A float decorated by the stockgrowers and CowBelles for the Roundup used the theme "Calf to Counter;" it took second prize.

Mrs. A. W. Dilley, the president, gave a boost to beef promotion when interviewed on radio. Committeewomen Mrs. Alvin Black, Mrs. Frank Dilley and Mrs. R. B. Robb distributed "Beef for Father's Day" posters and got real cooperation from many sources.

Giving the young fry pony rides for the purchase of beef went over so big last year that the stockmen and CowBelles used the idea again. They say it's a grand way to boost beef sales.—Mrs. Dall B. McCrory, Reporter.

Wyoming CowBelles last month elected Mrs. Ed Johnson of LaGrange to the presidency; Mrs. Leland Grieve, Rawlins, vice-president; Mrs. Holly Hunt, Laramie, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Clifford Hansen, Jackson, historian; Mrs. Milton Hyatt, Hyattville,



CowBelle registration table at North Platte, Nebr. (l. to r.): Mrs. E. H. Shoemaker, Jr., North Platte, wife of the convention chairman; Mrs. John Furman, Marsland, CowBelle secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Martin Viersen, North Platte; Mrs. Tad Sall, Gothenburg; Mrs. George McGinley, Jr., and daughter Jane, Keystone.

parliamentarian; Mrs. Bob Pearson, Upton, auditor. The ladies voted to contribute \$230 or more for beef promotion work in the state.

The Montana CowBelles held their fifth annual convention in Billings in mid-May with 168 members registered there and 70 previously registered to make a total membership of 238, a gain over last year. About 190 women attended a noon luncheon at which the guest of honor was National CowBelles President Mrs. Fred Dressler of Gardnerville, Nev. Also present were Mrs. Hugo Aronson, wife of Montana's governor, and Mrs. Dan Fulton, whose husband heads the state Stockgrowers. Mrs. I. W. Vinsel, Montana CowBelle president, presented a gift to Mrs. Dressler, and was later herself presented with a gift.

Mrs. Neil Taylor of Scobey was elected president at the business meeting; Mrs. William Garrison, Glen, first vice-president; Mrs. Pete Hill, Powderville, second vice-president; Mrs. Lewis Archambeault, Fort Peck, secretary-treasurer. "Beef for Father's Day" discussions were in the limelight, as was the CowBelle cookbook, "Beef Cookery."

Recently organized was the Western Nevada CowBelles at a meeting in Minden, Nev. Mrs. Lloyd Springmeyer of Garnerville was elected president; Mrs. Mel Hendershot, Carson City, vice-president, and Miss Lillian Bergevin, secretary-treasurer.

## BEEF NOTES

California's beef promotion leaders recently completed a series of meetings up and down the state for the purpose of organizing county beef promotion educational committees to push the campaign at the county level.

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The Beefeater Society, gourmet club of the National Beef Council, has adopted Campbell's beef broth as its official drink.

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Elected president of the Montana Beef Council is Thayer Stevens of Harlowton; Joe Blazek of Glasgow is the new vice-president. Further meetings were planned to discuss promotion plans for the tourist season.

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American Scotch Highland Breeders Association members have approved a 10-cent-a-head checkoff on transfers of Highland cattle, proceeds to go to the National Beef Council.

\* \* \*

Frontpaged on recent Food Field Reporter is a photograph of new frozen beef sticks introduced by Hereford Heaven Brands Co. and the Oklahoma Packing Co., both of Oklahoma City. Each company packs 10 one-ounce breaded sticks to a carton with the admonition "Cook Frozen—Keep Frozen—the 7-Minute Meat Course."

# SUSSEX CATTLE

By J. A. RICKARD

SO FAR AS LAWRENCE WOOD IS concerned, the search for the right breed of cattle has ended. He has found it, not among the better known or newer breeds, but in an old and lesser known English breed: the Sussex. To the Lambert Ranch, which he operates near Refugio, Tex., he has brought a hundred or more head of Sussex cattle. His intention ultimately is to have only registered Sussex.

This interest was not entirely a sudden one. His grandfather had had some Sussex on his ranch in the 1890's, and his father had raised some of them. In 1950 Lawrence Wood went to England; there he visited farmers and ranchers in Sussex and Kent counties, and saw the animals in their native home. He brought some back, and so well did he like them that he has made two other purchases from the same sources.

The animals stood the trip well and have thrived in their new home. With quarantines, etc., they were four or five months in making the change. Yet they were in excellent condition on arriving. They gained weight on the trip and have gained more since.

In enumerating the good qualities of this old-new breed, Mr. Wood declares they are so docile they are almost pets; they grow fat on a diet which keeps some other cattle only in moderate condition, and they are record breakers in weight gain per age. He cites two examples: One of the bulls imported weighed 1,450 pounds at 22 months of age, and another weighed 1,050 pounds when he was 18 months old. The weight of Sussex steers between the ages of two and three years often runs to 1,800 pounds.

The Sussex has been a pure breed for many years. In the 17th and 18th cen-

turies English breeders selected their Sussex for hardiness and soundness, and they grazed out in pastures throughout the winter. At that time they were very large and were preferred as oxen.

In developing the modern Sussex, the breeders have sought to produce symmetry with a minimum of waste. They have bred out the coarseness formerly in the shoulders and have shortened the legs.

The English practice has been to turn out the calves with their dams in April and wean them in December, at which time the bull calves are castrated. In severe weather the calves are brought in for protection, but after they are a year old they are left out in the open entirely, with perhaps a little hay or straw for feed.

There are some Sussex in Canada but there are not very many herds in the United States.

The animals are a dark red color, with medium length curly hair and moderate, well shaped horns. They have remarkably straight back and bottom lines and unusually well developed shoulders and hips. Because of their short legs they deceive the average guesser as to their weight, but 1,500 pounds for a grown cow and 2,000 pounds for a bull are fair estimates.

They are thrifty and are excellent grazers. Lawrence Wood's cattle eat broomweeds and other weeds that native cattle will not touch, and they keep on grazing in the heat longer than other breeds.

They are beef cattle, but the mothers give enough milk for their calves. One school of Sussex breeders is seeking to perpetuate this dual role, but another is stressing the beef angle. A buyer should make inquiries on this matter.



Sussex imported from England by Lawrence Wood in 1950.

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## CHAROLAISE GROWTH

Figures released by the International Charollaise Association, which recently expanded its office space in the new Texas National Bank Building at Houston, show an increase of 62.8 per cent in transfers processed the first five months of 1956 over the same period of 1955; registrations and recordations more than doubled in that same comparative period, according to the association's executive secretary, Betty Frazier. From Nov. 17, 1953 through June 17 this year the ICA has placed more than 10,200 entries on the herd books. Members are listed in 18 states and in Mexico, Cuba and France.

## MILKING SHORTHORNS SELL

The National All-Female Congress Sale of the American Milking Shorthorn Society, Apr. 28 at Springfield, Mo., saw 56 animals from 14 states sell for an average of \$455.10. High seller was a springer heifer consigned by Salona Farm, Monkton, Md. and bought by Lilydale Farms of Springfield for \$1,800. This was the seventh annual sale to be held at Springfield.

At the annual meeting, L. M. Brooks, Hope, R.I., was re-elected president; F. J. Bachman, Clarence, Ia., vice-president.

## HEART O' TEXAS FAIR ANNOUNCES PREMIUM LISTS

Cash awards totaling \$35,073 will be offered at the fourth annual Heart O'Texas Fair and Livestock Exposition in Waco. Dates of the event are Sept. 29-Oct. 5. Beef cattle premiums consist of \$2,040 for Angus; \$5,000 for Herefords; \$2,040 on Shorthorns; \$800 each on Charollaise and Charbray. Polled as well as horned Herefords will show in that division.

## WESTERN SHORTHORN AVERAGE \$316

Western Shorthorn Association spring sale averages at Denver were: 32 bulls, \$338, or a total of \$10,805; 9 females averaged \$238 for a total of \$2,145; and 41 lots averaging \$316 or a total of \$12,950. High-selling bull consigned by R. H. Heckendorf, Littleton, Colo., sold to Carl and Ed Summers, Crook, Colo., for \$1,225.

## POLLED HEREFORDS TO SELL AT DENVER JANUARY 14

The National Western Polled Hereford Association and the American Hereford Association will jointly sponsor a sale of Polled Herefords at Denver's National Western Stock Jan. 14, 1957. The sale, which has been held in December the past five years, was moved to show-time to attract interest of the larger crowds. The animals entered will be eligible to show in open competition, and those entered in the auction will be judged the day before the sale in the show arena.

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin  
Meeker, Colo.

**WE HAVE:** only herd-header bulls and 200 females to three's with calf at foot for sale. See us and them.

**F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebr.**

"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow."

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

## WORLD HEREFORD CONFAB SET FOR ARGENTINA

The second world conference of Hereford breeders will be held in Buenos Aires July 18-20 in conjunction with the 18th International Cattle Show of the Argentine Rural Society. The conference will deal with subjects of interest with respect to "breed and livestock."

## CHICAGO YARDS SET FALL FEEDER EVENTS

Four events featuring feeder cattle from western states are scheduled at the Chicago Stock Yards during September and October. The three auction sales, and one combined show and sale, are set for Sept. 13, Sept. 27 and Oct. 11, and are planned for feeder cattle raisers who do not wish to take

part in show competition.

The 12th annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, to be held Oct. 25-26, is the country's largest. Last year, according to Chicago market officials, more than 12,000 feeder calves, yearlings and two-year-olds went through the sales and shows; they were consigned by producers from 13 states, and went to cattle buyers in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Sales in 1955 totaled close to \$1½ million.

## TEXAS CHAROLAISE SELL

In the late-May consignment sale of the Texas Charollaise and Charollaise-Cross Sales Corporation at San Marcos, Tex., some 25 consignors sold 20 bulls and 38 females for a total of \$46,180 and an over-all average of \$796.38.



This is the recently completed headquarters of the American Angus Association, at 3201 Frederick Blvd., St. Joseph, Mo. The \$350,000 office building opened for business on June 25, with dedication ceremonies taking place June 29. The association formerly maintained offices in Chicago. (American Angus Assn. photo.)



July 24-28 — 60th Cheyenne Frontier Days, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 Sept. 28-Oct. 2—50th annual meeting, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Ill.  
 Oct. 20-28—American Royal Live Stock & Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Arizona Cattle Growers' convention, Tucson.  
 Dec. 7-8—Utah Cattlemen's convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Jan. 7-9, 1957—60th annual convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Jan. 11-19—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.  
 Jan. 25-Feb. 3—Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.

### FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
May, 1956	1,646	606	4,875	1,063
May, 1956	1,560	588	4,164	1,228
5 Mos., 1956	7,937	3,044	29,081	5,900
5 Mos., 1956	7,370	2,923	24,284	5,955

### COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(Thousands of pounds)			
	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	148,801	162,237	111,175	141,843
Cured Beef	8,616	9,507	8,173	9,130
Total Pork	459,408	510,230	477,028	533,065
Lamb, Mutton	8,444	8,976	9,957	10,963
All Other Meat	169,468	178,814	143,365	145,036

### WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(Chicago)	
	June 21, 1955	June 23, 1955
Beef, Prime	\$36.00 - 38.00	\$39.00 - 41.50
Beef, Choice	32.50 - 35.50	36.50 - 38.50
Beef, Good	31.50 - 34.00	35.50 - 36.50
Beef, Comm.		33.00 - 34.00
Beef, Std.*	30.00 - 32.50	
Veal, Prime	37.00 - 39.00	40.00 - 42.00
Veal, Choice	33.00 - 36.00	33.00 - 38.00
Veal, Good	28.00 - 34.00	31.00 - 36.00
Lamb, Choice	39.00 - 43.00	41.00 - 44.00
Lamb, Good	31.00 - 34.00	36.00 - 40.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#	37.00 - 40.00	57.00 - 59.00

(\* On June 1, Commercial grade was split up, with younger animals listed under Standard grade.)

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	June 25, 1956	June 23, 1955
Steers, Prime	\$21.50 - 23.50	\$23.00 - 25.50
Steers, Choice	19.25 - 21.75	21.00 - 23.75
Steers, Good	17.25 - 19.75	17.75 - 21.75
Cows, Comm.	12.50 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.50
Vealers, Ch.-Pr.	19.00 - 20.00*	22.00 - 24.00
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	14.00 - 19.00	16.00 - 22.00
Calves, Ch.-Pr.	15.00 - 17.00*	18.00 - 21.00
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	11.00 - 15.00	14.00 - 18.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.		18.50 - 23.25
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.		13.00 - 19.00
Hogs (180-240#)	15.75 - 17.00	20.00 - 21.25
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	19.00 - 21.50	21.00 - 22.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	3.50 - 4.50	4.50 - 5.50

(\* Choice only)

### STOCKYARD RULE UPHELD

The complaint of the Producers Livestock Marketing Association at Denver against the Denver Union Stock Yard Co. of a regulation forbidding taking consignments in the country except for movement to the Denver yards, has been dismissed. Part of the regulation said no agency could solicit business at the Denver yards for other yards. The USDA said public utilities, like the stockyards, "have always had power at common law to issue such rules . . . and there is much authority to the effect that a utility is not required to serve competitors . . ."

### BRAHMAN LIFE SPAN

Average life span of Brahman bulls on the J. D. Hudgins Ranch at Hungerford, Tex., is 10½ years, according to a recent analysis of breeding records. Forty-six bulls were subject of the survey.

### YARDS MARK 90TH YEAR

Ninety old-time midwestern farmers who grew up with the industry last month joined some 500 other persons gathered in the International Amphitheatre to celebrate the Chicago Stock Yards' 90th anniversary. Agriculture Secretary Benson was present and told the group that the livestock market, of all markets, has remained strong and free under the control of private enterprise.

### HIGHLANDER BREEDERS MEET

The fifth annual meeting of the American Scotch Highland Breeders Association was held May 29 at Belle Fourche, S. D., with representatives present from Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and the host state.

Officers renamed at the meeting were Stanley Sloan, Forsyth, Mont., president; E. J. Eddie, Valentine, Nebr., vice-president; Lyndall Berry, Belvidere, S. D. New directors for three-year terms are Baxter Berry, Belvidere; Claude Olson, Ludlow, S. D., and Gerald Nunn, Medora, N. D.

The group approved a 10-cent-per-head checkoff on all transfers of Highland cattle, to support beef promotion work of the National Beef Council. Claude Olson was named representative to the council, and Ray Carr of Valentine, Nebr., alternate.

Appropriately, Highland beef was served at the evening banquet which ended the convention.

## Personal Mention

A. (Goldie) Goldberg: Mr. Goldberg, well known at livestock shows and other gatherings where he sold magazine subscriptions for many years, passed away May 26 at Denver. A native New Yorker, he was 81 years old.

Gordon G. Mark, since 1934 a Forest Service employee, has been transferred to the California regional office of the U. S. Forest Service, where he will succeed the retiring Paul R. Kevin in the division of state and private forestry. He has done similar work in the East, headquartered in Philadelphia, since 1948.

Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, Wash., former chairman of the research committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association, recently sold his Walking T Ranch to C. L. Malone, a Seattle man who formerly ranches in Nebraska, we read in Western Livestock Journal. Mr. Rogers is keeping his brand, house, immediate surroundings, equipment and the cattle.

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